B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 237 BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memom Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Oct.	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	15,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	13,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	29,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,253
1925		
8th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
22nd ,,	A Seaver* ..	..
29th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
8th Oct.	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
10th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi. viaKathiawar.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,,	KAROA .	East & S. Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct.	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. —2027. Telegrams:— "YUSEN".

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes				
Maru.	J. Kurimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	Yamanoi	5750	26th Sept.	9th Oct.
Borneo Maru	K. Orihara	5854	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Altai Maru	H. Megura.	7772.	6th Oct.	20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	11th Oct	25th Oct.
* Shunko Maru	T. Konishi	6777	26th Oct,	9th Nov,

*Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	46,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Debra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital Fl.80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

PFAFF
SEWING MACHINES

"WELL-KNOWN"
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8, per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHARGE YOUR BATTERY
AT HOME
By a new handy machine called
"The HOMECHARGER"
Apply to:—
SOLE AGENTS,
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY, No. 1.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST writing fair hand knowing Gujerati and ordinary Calculations, and a little French. Apply Box No. 519, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R120

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Rawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them. Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi. A T

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 sq. ft. area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. C. 20865

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

FORTUNE KNOCKING! Magnates interested Iron Industry. Fence—post Letters Patent for Sale Outright. Particulars from A. M. EPHRAIM, Bhagatalao, SURAT.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RAWALPINDI—The gateway of Kashmir and Kabul. Fresh and Dry Fruits. Tele: "SHADI". LAKSHMI FRUIT AGENCY. T R157

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

APPOINTMENTS OF INSPECTORS of Works on a salary of Rs. 250-300 p.m. are to be made in the Engineering Maintenance Department of the above Railway, and applications are invited which should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. Victoria Terminus. All applications should be superscribed "Maintenance."

Preference will be given to those who have passed through a subordinate course at a recognised Engineering college.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

W. G. BARNETT,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
20866

"HASTINGS BELTING."

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

WE beg to give notice that the BOMBAY AGENCY for the sale of "Hastings" Belting has been TRANSFERRED to our Bombay Office.

Large stocks in all sizes will be kept in Bombay so that immediate delivery can be given against orders.

Prices and all particulars will be furnished on application to:—

BIRKMYRE BROS.,
Amrat Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay,
Or
to our selling Agent:—
Mr. H. MOSLEY, at the same address.
BIRKMYRE BROS., 6, Clive Row,
CALCUTTA.
20808

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VASO-MUMBAI MILLS CO., LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation.)

ON behalf of the Liquidator of the above Company, this notice is given for general information that the work of this Company is nearly complete, and the Company will be shortly finally wound up.

On the register of the Company there are three shares standing in the names of (1) Seth Rustamji Beheramjee Masani, Mill Manager, Girgam No. 4, Bombay, Share No. 215, and (2) Mr. A. C. Kohler, Bombay, Forbes Street, Share No. 339, and (3) Thakal Bhimji Purshotamdas, Bombay, Mulji Jetha Market, c/o. Lalji Jagjivan, Bombay, Share No. 396, but upto this time nobody on their behalf has come to present any claim, and I Liquidator have not been able upto this time to trace the whereabouts. The full amount to be paid for the first two shares, that is Rs. 250-0-0 per share and Rs. 75-0-0 as interest, and Rs. 75-0-0 for the third share are now lying with me. This notice is therefore given, so that the owners of the shares may come and take their due from me within a month, otherwise the amount will be credited to the Company.

VERIBHAI WAGHJIBHAI PATEL,
Liquidator.
Vaso-Mumbai Mills Co., Ltd.
Nadiad, Lakhawad.
4th October, 1924. 20862

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Sado Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 5th October, 1924 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on loss Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

(Modified up to the 1st April, 1923.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st April 1923, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 10th day of November, 1924, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Marine 1st. Street, between Esplanade Road and Queen's Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person, desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 3rd day of October 1924.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
for the City of Bombay.
20868

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. S. Wood and Jehangir Framji Batlibai as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1925, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 8th October, 1924, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during Office hours.

By Order
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th September, 1924. 20701

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN AMLA AND PARASIA.

ON and from the 8th instant, 468 Up Passenger leaving Parasia at 9-15 at present will run to the following revised timings:—

Parasia	... dep. 8-50
Iklehra	dep. 9-19
Junner Deo	dep. 9-36

No change in timings beyond Junner Deo.

L. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Supdtt.
Bombay, 6th October, 1924. 20871

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.)

BANSILAL MOTILAL. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1924 at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, Low Level, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1800 square yards according to the Conveyance dated 19th April, 1884 and 1840 square yards or thereabouts according to Cadestral Survey and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 36, New No. 13536, Old Survey No. 102, New Survey No. 7015, Cadestral Survey No. 321 Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3789 (1) and 3789 (2) Street No. 603 and 603A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East North and West by the property of Manecklji Petit Spinning and Weaving Co., and on or towards the South by Falkland Road Low Level.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20835

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 1st day of September, 1924, by and under instructions from N. M. Talyarkhan, Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of SHIVDAS MULCHAND, insolvent, our clients were the highest bidders and declared the purchasers of all that the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the property known as Plot No. 68 of the Princess Street Estate and the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the property known as Plot No. 68 of the Princess Street Estate and the right, title and interest therein of the mortgagee thereof, which said property is described hereunder:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said premises so contracted to be purchased or any part thereof by way of gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien, easement, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if not, so made will be deemed to have been waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or building standing thereon, containing an area of 495 square yards or thereabouts situate on the North-West side of Princess Street in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and known as Plot No. 68 of the Princess Street estate and bounded on the North East by Plot No. 69 of the Princess Street Estate, on the North West by the land of the Improvement Trust used as a service, passage, on the South East by Princess Street and on the South West by Plot No. 67 of the said Estate and which said premises bear New Survey Nos. 1670 and 1671 (part of) and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1246 and Street Nos. 101 to 103 and 105.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1924.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
20869

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SYDENHAM STREET, BHENDY BAZAR AND AT KOLBHATWADI STREET, NEAR PRINCESS ST.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises the right of occupying the plots per a term of 999 years.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the plots at Bhendy Bazar.

LOT NO. 1—A very valuable building site known at Plot No. 2 Sydenham Road Estate having a frontage of about 60 ft. to Bhendy Bazar and containing 355 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 2—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 3 frontage 60 feet—377 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3—A similar plot known as Plot No. 4 frontage 60 feet, area 400 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, frontage 60 feet, area 420 sq. yards.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the plots at Kolghatwadi:

LOT NO. 1—A very valuable building plot known as Plot No. 4 Kolghatwadi Estate abuts on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 5, abutting on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A similar plot, known as Plot No. 7, frontage 60 feet, Princess Street, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4—A very valuable corner plot. An unique building site known as Plot No. 8, at the junction of Girgaum Road and Princess Street, frontage on Girgaum Road, 85 feet, on Princess Street, 67 feet, area 612 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site, known as Plot No. 17, abuts on 40 feet, new Road, frontage 69 feet, area 423 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A similar building site known as Plot No. 18, frontage 60 feet, area 518 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 7.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 19, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

For further particulars, plan of the plots, conditions of sale, etc., apply to the Board's Estate Agent or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich glassware, plated ware, Chinaware, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of October, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 45, Light House Bungalow upper Colaba, very valuable made-to-order household furniture etc., comprising, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafes, rich glass plated and porcelainware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, Chesterfield suite tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble and plain top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, clothes linen baskets, hat stands, bath room furniture, etc., etc.

The property of Captain S. L. Macwatt, D.S.O., M.C. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE PREMIER PALACE OF THE EAST.
MATINEE TO-DAY 4 P. M.
6, 8 & 10 P.M.
FLORENCE VIDOR
IN
"CONQUERING THE WOMAN"

A fine comedy drama combining humour and thrills. The question of bending a woman's will has always been a vexed one. In this picture many methods are tried and one of them leads to a most satisfactory result. How do you think a woman is best tamed? By force or by Kindness? The solution is in this film.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL

Showing latest Fashions from Paris & Scenes from Rodeo as held at Wembley.

"A MAN ABOUT TOWN"
COMIC

Price: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2. Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
4-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"HIS HOUSE IN ORDER"
with ELSIE FERGUSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"JUST TONY"
With TOM MIX.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
With ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK.
SATI SARDARBA
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday,
Begins At 3 P. M.
TIME—Week days Begins
At 5 P. M.

A Picture No Man Can Afford To Miss
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"

A poignant drama of a friendless girl, a crook and an aristocrat.

A good story intensely dramatic with Comedy relief and exceptionally acted by a remarkable cast such as

MAE MARSH

Norman Kerry, Martha Mansfield and Walter Miller to whom human heart is an instrument on which to play glorious music of emotion.

The programme includes a screeming "PATHE" Comedy.

4 SHOWS TO-DAY
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10.

Popular Prices (Including Tax):—
Rs. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 & 3.

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR
OBESO-THIN
—MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN—
Send direct to:—
Post Box 2062, CALCUTTA.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF MOST ATTRACTIVE & INTERESTING LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION

UNIQUE FEATURE OF THIS YEAR

MAHATMAJI'S OPERATION

OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY;
PLEASE COME TO-DAY.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.

Time from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.

RAMBAG near C. P. Tank, ... (BOMBAY.)

THE SIMPLICITY with which it is prepared for an infant's feeding is an exceptionally commendable feature in the use of—

Mellin's Food

and a mother or a nurse can readily comply with the doctor's directions without error or confusion. Simply dissolve MELLIN'S FOOD in hot water and add FRESH MILK.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout INDIA

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THE WEATHER.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The monsoon has strengthened in Burma where rainfall has been nearly general.

Rainfall has also been local in Bengal.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Fort Blair one inch, Victoria Point four, Mergui, Kyaukpyu three, Toungoo, Maymyo one and a half, Minku, Yamethin, Mandalay, Konywa, Silchar one, Dhubri one, and a half Saugor Island, Jaipiaguri two.

Forecast:—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 6.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.800 inches
Temperature of Air	80.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.3 „
Dew Point	71.0 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	72% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.3 „
Minimum	76.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE E, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	182 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.00 „
Do. do. year	51.75 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 6th Oct.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
M.	6	5	4	26	3	6	11	54	20	5
		17	4	24	4		23	37	18	4
Tu.	7	6	33	26	1	7	13	29	19	10
		18	44	24	4					
W.	8	7	53	26	7	8	1	12	18	5
		20	9	25	2		14	32	18	25
Th.	9	8	52	27	2	9	2	28	18	1
		21	15	26	3		15	19	17	10
F.	10	9	40	27	7	10	3	20	17	9
		22	0	27	2		15	56	16	11
Sat.	11	10	22	27	10	11	4	5	17	5
		22	46	27	11		16	35	16	3
Sun.	12	10	55	28	4	12	4	45	17	4
		23	23	27	10		17	2	15	10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 7 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 30m. Sunset 6h 24m.
Oct. 8 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Oct 9 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 31m. Sunset 6h 22m.
Oct. 10 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct II (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 31m. Sunset 6h 20m.
Oct. 12 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 13 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 19m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity in excess at Ambala. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and at Delhi; the minimum did not differ much from the normal

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and at Cawnpore the air is drier than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and clear over the north. Moisture in the air is in excess in lower Sind and at Jodhpur and generally in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the latter area and the minimum in upper Sind and northeast Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded over Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat. Temperature was almost normal except at Surat, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Moisture in the air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the Berars and at Khandwa and the minimum higher at Amraoti and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.10 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85deg.3 (2deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 77deg.6 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over north Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal at Aurangabad and Malegeon. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was very nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is very weak and weather has been practically dry over the whole of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 5th October 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon continues fairly active in Lower Burma, but rainfall has decreased in the central parts of the country. Conditions are slightly unsettled on the coast between Akyab and Diamond Island. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and the southwest Central Porvinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy two inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu, Tezpur two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	..	23.86	22.65	+1.21
Lahore	..	14.38	14.35	—0.57
Hissar	..	8.81	11.47	—2.66
Ambala	..	32.52	23.58	+8.94
Delhi	..	28.08	22.83	+5.25
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	27.65	24.01	+3.64
Mainpuri	..	32.72	23.49	+9.23
Jhansi	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	44.57	32.74	+1183
Allahabad	..	37.27	34.98	+2.29
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.28	—0.78
Karachi	..	2.26	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	31.55	18.39	+1316
Jaipur	..	41.48	21.78	+1978
Kotah	..	47.40	25.82	+2163
Mount Abu	..	65.83	57.84	+7.99
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.40	—6.20
Dwarka	..	3.81	12.55	—8.74
Veraval	..	15.42	17.49	—2.07
Rajkot	..	23.70	24.86	—1.10
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	19.68	—2.94
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.76	39.06	+4.70
Ahmedabad	..	24.21	27.52	—3.31
Deesa	..	29.90	23.42	+6.48
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	32.07	27.21	+4.86
Indore	..	34.12	30.57	+3.55
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	56.32	49.99	+6.33
Saugor	..	38.64	41.44	—2.80
Hoshangabad	..	39.65	45.34	—5.69
Khandwa	..	31.21	27.01	+4.20
Akola	..	32.47	27.40	+5.07
Amraoti	..	23.43	28.59	—5.16
Nagpur	..	33.38	43.11	—9.73
Chanda	..	35.42	46.39	—1097
Raipur	..	31.14	45.04	—1390
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.75	67.60	—1585
Ratnagiri	..	98.56	94.75	+3.81
Mormugao	..	87.78	86.51	+1.27
Karwar	0.10	110.60	109.88	+5.62
Bombay Decoan—				
Malegaon	..	21.57	18.97	+2.60
Ahmednagar	..	18.90	18.28	+0.62
Poona	..	21.44	21.50	—0.03
Sholapur	..	20.79	22.78	—1.99
Bijapur	..	11.99	15.53	—3.94
Belgaum	..	43.10	40.20	+2.95
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	19.77	23.50	—3.73
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	30.74	35.51	—4.77
Hyderabad	..	26.47	25.62	+1.45
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	131.81	108.03	+2378
Calicut	..	136 59	89.42	+4717
Cochin	0.03	131.81	74.91	+5690
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	41.47	22.85	+1862
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	27.68	24.90	+2.78
Bellary	..	15.03	12.15	+2.88
Cuddapah	..	?	19.98	?
Madras	..	21.61	16.94	+4.67
Bangalore	..	21.60	21.15	+0.45
Coimbatore	..	23.57	6.57	+1710
Trichinopoly	..	11.67	12.98	—1.32
Negapatam	..	8.42	11.23	—2.81

"BOYD SHORTHAND."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the enquiry of "J. M." published in your paper regarding the particulars of 'Boyd Shorthand' I have great pleasure to inform him that the system is taught by J. D. Narula, Esq., Principal, Howaid College of business, Rawalpindi. This is really the simplest system of Shorthand with only I characters and 3 simple rules. It can be mastered in one-fifth of the time required for other systems.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. MOGHE,
A graduate in Boyd Shorthand.

"BARODA COLLEGE AFFAIRS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In fairness to your correspondent, please publish the following.

The College has been put under the auspices of Prof. Burrow, with the result that one student has been dismissed and seven expelled from the Hostel on slight pretexts. His ideals never err on the side of leniency, for only the other day, a poor subordinate was fined full one-third of his salary for a formal mistake.

With an imported expert drawing Rs. 1,200 p. m. the Physics department is a costly luxury since it admits only a "few failure" and no distinction. In contrast to this "most efficient department", the Chemistry department, where Prof. Naik draws only one-third of Prof. Burrow's salary, has several first-class students with University distinctions in Inter Sc. & B.Sc. and two M.Sc. with research work. Let Mr. Das enlighten us on Prof. Burrow's achievement.

The Biology department is a scandal. Never has the College stood so low, as under Prof. Burrow, who officiates as a principal, more frequently than is absolutely good for him. —Yours, etc.,

"ON LOOKER."

Baroda, Oct. 3.

REFUSAL TO PAY CAPITATION TAX

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

In consequence of the attitude assumed by the defaulters of the Capitation tax, an increase of police in the Tharrawaddy District has been found necessary and a first contingent of one hundred military police arrived by mail train at Tharrawaddy last night and more troops will be going there if necessary.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6.

S S Clan Colquhon, Urquhart, Liverpool.
S S Lado Maru, Horikawa, Kobe.
S S Morvada, Mills, London.
S S Bandra, Tandon, Busreh.
S S Ariosto, Pearson, Hull.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Octo. 7.

S S Castalia, Halder, Liverpool.

LOADING.

Oct. 6.

Steamer Gastein for Trieste.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Ariosto for Hull.

S S Clan Colquhon:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhon, 3759 tons, Captain P Urquhart arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer, Sado Maru 3632 tons, Captain K Horikawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Morvada, 5103 tons, Captain S L Mills, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra 1877 tons, Captain J G Lindon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ariosto:—The J F Company's steamer Ariosto, 3189 tons, Captain Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain Halder, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain Halder, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 699 tons, Captain K Gabrielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, October 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Axenfels, 5324, Hamburg 11/10 L Edwards.
2 China 4161 London 11/10 M M & Co
4 Castalia 4083 L'pool 8/10 Grahams.
5 Cl. Colquhaun 3760 C Ports 14/10 J F and Co.
7 Wartenfels 3766 K'chi 10/10 L Edwards.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe 15/10 N Y Kaisha.
9 Karagola 3647 15/10 M M and Co.
10 Sardinia 4143 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.
12 Elysia 4002 L'pool, 20/10 M M & Co.
13 Bradanon 3164, Antwerp 3/10, T M & Co
14 Ariosto 2760 U K. 16/10 J F & Co.
15 Mirzapore 4135, London, 5/10 M M & Co.
18 Assaye 4484 N.F. N.E. D N T O.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru 4264, Japan 13/10 O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora, 1877, Busreh, 8/10, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busra 10/10 M M & Co.
6 Nawab 3434 Juva N.F. T M and Co.
9 Hondulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 9/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Gamaria 3232 N F, 10/10 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 9/10 Scindi S N Co.
B Bagive 94 N F N F, B & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Nuidera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent, P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

Madala due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Margho due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M, M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London due about 9th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November Agent Killick Nixon Co

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

Clan Macbride due about 15th October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Madras (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Birkenfels due about 12th October, Agent L Edward Co.

Nordkyn due about 20th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 13th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.

Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co.

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Hoogkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gastein due about 11th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Trieste due about 7th November. Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November. Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Fiume due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kuarshro due about 9th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Crisfield due about 10th October Agent Volkart Bros.

City of Venice due about 15th October. F F Campbell Co.

City of Boston due about 30th October Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Hankow due about 14th November Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru due about 11th October, Agent O S Kaisha.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru due about 17th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th October Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

October 6.

S S China for London:—4 bales sheep skins tanned, H B Ramji and Co, 2 bales goat skins tanned, H B Ramji and Co, 3 bales cow hides tanned, H B Ramji and Co., 10 cwt. cardamoms, G Sechidina and Co. 5 bales woollen numdas, D Chellaram; 4 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd., 50 bales Persian Lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.; 27 cases Bristles, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd. 4 bundles lamb skins F Hajioff; 8 bales cow hides tanned, J Govind and Co.; 4 bales goat skins tanned, J Govind and Co.; 15 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Elsa; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co.; 2000 cwt ground nut oil cake, J Purmanand and Co.; 20 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 38 bundles woollen carpets, H A M Showai.

S S Genova for Genoa:—25 bales Akund cotton, R Purshottam and Co.; 50 bales kapock cotton; Walter Pavri and Co. 34 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S Genova for Naples:—800 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Malmo:—10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Axenfels for Antwerp:—40 3/4 cwt castings, Mr. Ad. Meyer; 218 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.; 500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—14 cwt casings, Ad. Meyer, 6 cwt sheep guts, Ad Meyer, 10 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co. 101 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 105 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverjee; 2000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros. 400 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 93 cwt sondalwood, P Mooljee; 1012 cwt. Ajwan seed, Amin and Sons. 75 cwt Gum Kadaya, Tamboli and Co.; 108 cwt Gum Arabic, Tomboli and Co.; 82 cwt Apricot kernels, Tamboli and Co.

Axenfels for Gothenburg:—10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—75 bales cotton Lyon Lord and Co. Ltd.; 100 bales wool, K Esmail; 250 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong—805 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—365 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H Bambhagat and Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

October 6.

S S Drachenfels. Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—

From Hamburg:—250 casks Lubricating oil, 50 casks Hyposulphite of soda, 300 casks Alum of Potash Lump; 50 casks Safety Fuse, 83 casks Aniline colour; 327 cases Aniline colour 443 Iron ware, 16 casks Iron ware, 343 bales paper, 32 cases paper, 25 cases Brass circles, 372 cases Screws, 26 cases Glass bangles, 10 cases woollen goods, 200 cases Slates, 58 cases Glass beads, 22 cases Paste board, 139 cases Earthenware, 75 cases Porcelain marble, 19 cases China ware, 35 case, Lamps, 24 cases Yellow metal sheeting, 35 cases colour, 32 cases colour, 32 cases enamel plates, 220 cases spirits, 263 cases Hollow glass, 51 cases boric acid, 50 cases sparkiers, 64 cases Padlocks, 14 cases Enamelware, 25 cases Tinware, 75 cases Beer, 501 cases Export Beer, 1018 plates spelter 1350 D/bags Epsom salt, 35 bales grey boards 554 bundles Gas Tubes, 200 pieces Gas Tubes, 40 pieces Iron Tubes, 59 bundles Iron Tubes, 50 bundles yellow metal squares, 200 bundles copper sheets, 64 packages Hurricane lamps, 30 bags Iron sand, 35 kegs Borax., 52 kegs Aniline Salt, 250 kegs Sulphate of copper, 170 drums Magnesium chloride.

From Bremen:—50 cases Padlocks, 200 cases Beer, 335 cases Empty bottles, 17 cases iron ware, 22 cases Toys 303 cases Bolts and Nuts 88 cases iron screws, 49 cases copper wire, 77 cases brass wire, 560 coils Wire, 200 reels wire, 130 bundles wire, 165 bundles copper sheets, 820 reels Barbed wire, 250 casks cement, 19 crates carbolic Acid 155 Lags Rivets, 200 kegs steel, 2507 mild steel bars.

From Antwerp:—50 bobins Barbed wire, 33 crates Asbestos Cement sheets, 1455 cases Window glass, 93 cases champaigne, 117 cases Aluminium disks, 183 cases Wire Nails, 50 cases Tacks, 93 cases Brandy, 2145 cases vegetable fat, 20 cases Pharm. products, 25 cases Syrup, 9 cases Dyes Dry, 140 kegs Dyes Dry, 550 kegs Dyes Paste, 69 kegs Dying Materials, 23 drums dyeing materials 69 cases dyeing materials 185 casks dyeing material 960 coils hooo Iron 500 D/bags Nitrate of soda, 80 bags corn starch, 415 bags bolts and nuts, 60 kegs Aniline colours, 23 bales cotton blankets, 270 bundles Gas Tubes, 100 bundles copper sheets, 204 bundles Steel sheets, 2130 bundles Steel Hoops, 680 bundles Iron Wire, 448 bundles Mild steel Rods, 382 bundles Mild steel bars, 6430 pieces mild steel bars, 82 pieces Ivory Tusks, 61 pieces Flat Bars, 1167 pieces steel plates 986 pieces Steel Bars, 99 bundles steel bars

S S Nawab. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co:—

Tegal:—6121 bags sugar.
From Samarang:—7680 bags sugar.
From Sourabaya:—45 drums Arrack, 201 bags sugar.

S S Gogra:—Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

From Calcutta:—4146 tons coal.

S S British Fern. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.—

From Abadan:—150 no. Oxygen cylinders 8003.4 tons Liquid Fuel in bulk.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

(WEDNESDAY, October 8.)

(In the Division Court No. 52.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

54-24—4587-21—Mehta L and Co, Balkrishn Baboo Govindrao Patell, Chhotibe widow and others.

80-22—674-12—Payne and Co, The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Madhavda Haridas.

36-24—1399-21—Amin and D, Jugalbhai Manibhai and Co, K C Shriman Deda Raja Kolkar, Edgelow G W and Co

61-24—1399 21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shrimanwedan Raja, The Maibe Timber Co Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D

58-24—2896 20—Motichand and D, Vazirabai widow and others, Nasirudin Amiruddin and others, Merwanji K and Co.

48-24—569-21—Patell and E. Shindaya Shinskas and others, Vahanji Sundha, Matubhai J and M.

66-24—2882 19—Raghavaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Odhavji Anandji and another, Matubhai J and M.

68-24—48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Navnitl Chhotalal and another, Hirabe widow, Shroff and L.

69-24—4860-23—Daphtary F and D, M Nagarseh and Sons, Brooks and Lous (1920) Ltd, Payne and Co.

72-24—5275-21—Madhavji and Co, J Burjorji and Co, The International Banking Corporation, Mulla and M.

73-24—2641-21—Malvi M R and Co, Manilb Nagindas Nandlal Inderlal Daphtary F and D

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2691-24—Andrade and C, Demoodbhai Sukmanji Paulo Mariano Souza, Dapitary F and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2032-24—J C G Bamen The Disposal and Liquidation Commission appointe by H M's Treasury, N N Upadhyaya.

1998-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal, Machhi Mitha Ruta and another, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathak, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupnie Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Nevigaion Co. Ltd. Malvi M t and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co. Shrinivas Balmkhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govindji Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey Gangji Talukscy and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustom and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani Vochha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2688-23—Mulla and M. The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

1006-24—Little and Co, W Royle and another v N Buch and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2193-24—Thakoredas and Co, Esabhoy Abdulkader Vasi v B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kassam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co, Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta, Tribhowandas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhavji and Co.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdula Janoo and Co, Hemraj Meghji Chubb and Co.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D. Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Yava Bros.

LONG CAUSES.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, v Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJI

In the Division Court No. 48.

IN INSOLVENCY.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 33.

702-23—Re. Prasan Shivshanker Soneji v Charles E Vogal Cr. No. 1. Surveyor and Co.

3160-21—M B Chothia and Co. N R Nazir and Sons v Tricumji Jiwandas, Kanga and Co.

3648-23—Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

231-13—Mulla and M, Ramanlal and H Bai Jamnabai widow, Tejpal Narsey and another, Tyabji D and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

231-13—Mulla and M, Ramanlal and H, Bai Jamnabai widow Tejpal Narsey and another, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2383-23—Amarchand and M Govindji Raghunath v Lanchand Shankerji and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2688-23—Mulla and M. The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

1006-24—Little and Co, W Royle and another v N Buch and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

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BULLION MOVEMENT

REPORT OF MESSRS. MONTAGU AND CO.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 10th instant amounted to £126,598,695 as compared with £125,597,000 on the previous Wednesday.

The amount of gold on offer here this week was again small and was readily taken by India and the Trade.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of August 1924 amounted to 809,571 fine ounces, as compared with 829,437 fine ounces for July 1924 and 769,371 fine ounces for August 1923.

The United States Senate Gold and Silver Commission commenting upon the United States gold production reports as follows:—

"The purchasing power of gold having diminished during 1921, 1922 and 1923, the mining industry in this country has been under continually increasing economic pressure, as is evidenced by the continuous decline in the production of gold from siliceous ores and placer gravels. Heavy labor turnovers in many of the gold camps, a shortage of competent labor, and a general decline in the efficiency of labour have also contributed largely in keeping the industry in a subnormal condition. The market depreciated in the exchange value of gold indicates the high and prohibitive prevailing production costs which have continually operated to restrict production since 1915. The declines in exchange value of gold have been greater than the declines in production indicating that the industry has made every effort to sustain its position in the face of such adverse economic conditions. A great wastage has taken place in gold ore reserves, mine equipment and capital invested in the industry, which represents a national loss as well as a loss to the industry. Newly imported gold is being added to our disposition largely monetary reserves, and demands for low interest rates will probably result in credit expansion, increase in price level and higher operating costs in 1924. A return to the normal functioning of the gold standard throughout the world will make necessary a redistribution of the large gold reserve of the U.S. Our trade will be improved when the gold standard is restored to normal. When foreign countries are withdrawing their surplus gold, a normal output of newly produced gold from mines in the U. S. would assist in expediting restoration of the gold standard and still further insure business stability. With the present outlook for the industry, this country will became a still less important factor in the world's production for 1924."

SILVER.

The silver market has been somewhat quieter. The higher level of prices reached last week attracted selling from bulls and by the 12th instant, the quotations had receded to 34¾d. This fall, however, proved to be rather overdone and following some support from America and the Continent a recovery took place yesterday to 34 15/16d. at which figure the two prices remained unchanged to-day. The market closes with a steady tone.

The amount of silver used by the United States for manufacture and the arts is very substantial. The United States Mint Report for 1923 gives a table showing details of the consumption from 1880 to 1922 The total consumption of new and old material for the former year is shown as 2,793,929 ounces, and for the latter as 37,000,000 ounces. We understand that the photographic and cinematograph industries are responsible for about 14 per cent of the last named amount.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees).

Notes in circulation August 22 17,710, August 17,813, Sept. 7 17,954.

Silver coin and bullion in India Aug. 22 8,955, Aug. 31 8,848, Sept. 7 8,417.

Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India Aug. 22 2,232, Aug. 31 2,232, Sept. 7 2,232.

Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.

Securities (Indian Government) Aug. 22 5,733, Aug. 31 5,753, Sept. 7 5,753.

Securities (British Government) Aug. 22 1,400, Aug. 31 1,400, Sept. 7 1,395.

No silver coinage was reported during the

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S, REPORT

NEW YORK, August 28.

Cotton:—The confirmation by the Bureau of a crop indication of about thirteen million bales caused a bad break in Liverpool on Monday and, although there was enough short covering here to prevent more than a partial response, the market has since then had an uncertain appearance, with sentiment generally bearish, so that every little upturn runs into a bank of selling orders. These are, however, not entirely a matter of speculation, as every day the volume of hedging sales against the actual is increasing; these will shortly become one of the main factors in market fluctuations instead of their depending entirely on the weather.

So far the lateness of the season has apparently failed to provide sufficient cotton to fill early commitments and doubtless, some extensions of shipping dates have been necessary. It is well to bear in mind, however, that in the very near future picking will be active all over the cotton belt and as mill purchases will probably be limited to immediate needs until the probabilities of the more distant future become clearer, the weight of the unmarketed surpuls may at this price level prove quite a burden for speculative buyers to carry. From that angle, therefore, a cautious attitude would seem advisable.

But to return to the crop outlook, the reports reaching the market during the last few days, and confirmed to a great extent by yesterday's weekly weather report, would seem to indicate that the figure of the semi-monthly Bureau Report 12,956,000 Bales may have marked the apex of crop indications for this year and that from now on the tendency may be to return to more moderate views. There is little doubt that the Texas drought of nearly three months duration in some places has finally started serious deterioration in that state, and it is problematical whether the scattered rains reported yesterday will be of much benefit; in fact some well posted Texans claim that rain now would do more harm than good.

With serious complaints commencing to come in from practically all parts of the belt, in place of the recent practically unanimous optimism, we are quite prepared to see successive downward revisions of crop views, in which case there would be no difficulty in taking care of all the cotton the producers would be willing to sell, and we, therefore, feel that for the present a very conservative course of action would be advisable. We rather favour cautious sales on rallies, but prepared to run quick if crop accounts should become worse.

Coffee:—In a general way, the tendency has continued upward, with advances more accentuated than declines and there seems to be some accumulation of December contracts by trade houses. Stress is being laid on the possibility of damage to the coming crop by the long drought and recent cold whether, but yesterday the market had a heavy appearance with considerable coffee for sale.

Sugar:—There has been no feature of special interest and quotations have been kept within narrow limits, notwithstanding considerable bullish talk. Yesterday the market looked tired and there seemed to be a little more offering than sufficient to supply the demand.

The Chicago market:—The sensational fluctuations in Corn, of course, overshadow all other features. It would be useless to try to follow them, but it seems pretty well established that high prices will rule until another crop is raised and probably with increasing speculation as actual scarcity develops. Wheat will, of course, sympathize to some extent, but will be more likely to follow the main trend of world's markets; for the present, it looks like working higher.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.)

Bombay, October, 6.

	Rs	a	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
Manekji (Gan Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1	7	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb	1	8	3
Pearl per lb	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Pehelwan Brand per lb.	1	5	0
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1	8	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1	7	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	9	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	10	0
Hindustan per piece	7	3	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	10	0
E. D. Rachael	7	2	0
Cahrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	2	0
Hindustani	12	6	0

Tomorrow is a close holiday on account of Dashahra.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32 ...
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 582
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 642
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 632
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 119½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114⅛
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 302
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46—1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 84.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.30
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.30
London—Rome Liras 102.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	582
American Dollars	302
Hongkong Dollars	163 1/2
Shanghai	233 1/2
Japan	119
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

London Oct. 3.

Exchange Belgium 92.48
Exchange Athens 25.600

London. Oct. 4.

Exchange on Paris	84.85
Exchange on Warsaw	23.25
Exchange on Prague	149.50
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	84.85
Rentes 3 per cent 52 1/4	
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 3/8	
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 3/8	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buyers steady	
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8	
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23	

DISCOUNTS.

London. Oct. 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Blils 6 m/st.	4 3/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London. Oct. 4.

Stockholm	16.76
Christiania	31.36
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	23.28
Belgium	92.41

London. Oct. 4.

Exchange on London in Paris 84.35
Exchange on London in Germany 18,735,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.97

New York, Oct. 4.

Demand Bills 4.45.87

STOCKS. ETC.

London. Oct. 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 5/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 11/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/4 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 3/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 47 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 54 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 3/4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/0/6
" forward Rs. 14/11/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/13/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/13/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/15/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/6
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/13

London, Oct. 4.

Bar gold ready, s. 92—9
Silver ready, d. 35—6
Silver forward, d. 35—6
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India and China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay October 6

Ready:—22-14-0

Vaida. Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	23-3-0		22-14-0
Kartak	23-5-0		23-0-0

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—3—0
Kartak 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay October 6.

Ready:—79-7-0

Vaida. Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79-11-0		79-8-0
Kartak	80-0-0		79-14-0

Teji Mandi.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 6.

To-day Reuter reported 42 to 55 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on local speculative and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 24 to 30 points down. The market declined on scattered selling on favourable weather reports.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 4th instant as follows:—

"Limited southern offerings causing confidence. Looks higher."

The position of the American markets is very difficult to judge. Of late we have experienced sharp fluctuations both upward and downward, so much so that one day's slump is quickly followed by a sharp rise on the very next day and *vice versa*. Under the circumstances we think it inadvisable to forecast a correct view of the near future.

As regards the local market, prices today have sharply responded to the moderate rise on the other side, but owing to the absence of buying power from Japanese Houses to-day the market lacks the necessary strength with the result that prices have given way by about Rs. 8 from those quoted early in the morning.

In consequence of a moderate rise in America the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 495 i.e. Rs. 7½ higher than Saturday's closing rate for FG Broach April, May. At the opening Exporters and Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 497. Around this level Brokers and Bazar operators and one Japanese House were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 491½ going up to Rs. 493 on Shroff buying the market further gave way to Rs. 490½ and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 490½ and advancing to Rs. 492 on prominent shroffs buying closed steady at Rs. 490 on one Japanese House selling.

Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. opened at Rs. 474 and touching Rs. 475 declined to Rs. 463½ on selling by one Japanese firm and Commission Houses. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 468, and closed easier at Rs. 463 on Commission Houses selling. F. G. Bengal Dec/Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 421. Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday with some enquiry from Japan Exporters for high class Berars. About 1500 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for Dussera Holiday and we will not issue our report.

October 6.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 3 p.m.
Broach April/May	495	497	491½	492
Oomra Dec/Jan	474	475	470½	471
Oomra March	468	468½	463	465
Bengal Dec/Jan	425¼	425¾	422	42

Tone:—Quiet but steady. Exporters Commission Houses and Jobbers sold Broach. On Japanese House sold Oomra.

Cable Advices:—Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—"Limited Southern offerings causing confidence." Looks higher."

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, October 6.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	490
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	..	422
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan.	..	469
Fine Oomra .. March	..	463

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	..	491
" " Bengal Dec./January	..	422
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	..	468
" " Maach	..	462

Asho 0—8—0
Kartak 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929—47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1945—55 Rs. 96/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929—49 Rs. 98
6 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1412/8, India 79, Central Bank 23/14, Eastern Bank 83.

London. Oct. 4.

Chartered Bank of India £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £133 1/2
National Bank of India £43 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 5/8

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 485, Bombay Cotton 575, Bombay Dyeing 818/12, Bradbury 570, Century 407/8, Cent. India 567/8, Colaba Land 185, Coorla 195, Crescent 265, Dawn 700, Elw. Sassoon 200, Elphinstone 42/8, Fazulbhoy 950, Globe 72/8, Gokak 112/8, Ind—Bleaching 225, Ind—Malwa 416/4, Kastoorchand 187/8, Khatao 235, Kohinoor 1400, Laxmi Cotton 4700, Meyer Sassoon 142/8, New Great 421/4, New City 360, Pabani 385, Pearls 592/8, Phoenix 555, Simplex 310 Swan 1032/8, Swadeshi 609/8xd., Tata Mill 220 and Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180, B. Burma 318/12, B Burma N.I. 73/12, Bt Burma Pet. 5/11, Bombay Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 72/8, Bundi Cement 10/12, Central Ord. 70, Kalyan Def. 135, New India Insur 14, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron Ord. 12/8, Tata Iron Def. 50, Tata Hydro 750, and Scindia Steam 8/6.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

New York Market, 4th October 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
25.90	Oct.			26.32+42	
25.60	Dec.			25.45+45	
25.05	Jan.			25.60+55	
25.30	Mar.			25.85+55	
25.55	May.			26 10+55	

Telegraphic market advices:—Evening up over Sunday. Local speculative buying and foreign buying.

October highest 26.37 (11.51 a.m.), lowest 25.98 (10.13 a.m.), range .39 points.

Liverpool Market, 4th October 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
14.86	Oct.	14.38—48	14.54—32	14.62	—24
14.65	Jan.	14.25—40	14.31—34	14.38	—27
14.65	Mar.			14.40	—25
14.65	May.			14.39	—26
14.47	July.			14.17	—30
	Egyptian				
21.28	Nov.			20.85	—43
20.40	Jan.			20.05	—35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 275,000.

Slightly warmer. Light rains Vicksburg district. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Scattered selling followed by considerable trade fixing call sales. London buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard 1,502 limited request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 25.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 4

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.80
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.20
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.60
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.50
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.20
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.60
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.70
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.10
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G. O. C. LIVERPOOL.		
October	14.62	—.24
November	14.42	—.25
December	14.37	—.28
January	14.38	—.27
February	14.38	—.27
March	14.40	—.25
April	14.39	—.26
May	14.39	—.26
June	14.25	—.28
July	14.17	—.30

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4

October	22.65	—.43
November	20.85	—.43
December	20.35	—.35
January	20.05	—.35
February	19.95	—.35
March	19.85	—.35
April	19.78	—.35
May	19.72	—.35
June	19.63	—.35
July	19.55	—.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Oct. 4.

Total in Sight 2,429,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Suply 166,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 105,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 1,983,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 219,000 Bales.
Total Sales 38,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 6,500 Bales.
East Indian Stock 57,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 5,400 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export 3,300 Bales.
American Afloat 222,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 6,000 Bales
Total Afloat 319,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4.

COTTON.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000	
Futures at New York		
October	26.32	plus 42
January	25.60	" 55
March	25.85	" 55
May	26.10	" 55
Spot Cotton at New York	26.69	plus 45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.45	plus 45
Futures at New Orleans		
January	25.50	plus 58
May	25.67	" 45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 7/16	
Foreign mined	70 1/2	

JAVA SUGAR.

London. Oct. 4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 22 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 30 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar. sellers 22/5
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar. sellers 22/5

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 6—5 p.m.

Ready Prices have further declined by 3 annas per cwt. with scattered purchase enquiries. So also Transhipment rates. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4400 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has exhibited a further downward tendency of about 2 to 3 d. in all positions, the market presenting a dull and inactive appearance.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready, Rs. 19/14 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment, September sh. 21/8 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct/Decr sh. 21/10 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar Shipment Nov/-Decr. sh. 21 per cwt. FBH.
BRB Beet Sugar Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 21/6 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar ready Rs. 19/9 per cwt.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Sept/Oct. sh. 21/3 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 21/3 per cwt. FBH.

WHEAT.

London. Oct. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Oct/Nov. sellers 61/6
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Oct/Nov. sellers 60/6
Australian Oct/Nov. sellers 63
Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. sellers 45/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct/Nov. sellers 62/3
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct/Nov. sellers 61/3
Wheat Afloat 1,955,000 quarters.
Tone:—Quiet—Rather easier.
Cargoes Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb paid 60
Cargoes Rosario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Dec/Jan. continent 61/3
Cargoes Australian Dec/Jan. France 63/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October, 6.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54	0	0	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12	10	0	13	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	10	0	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	7	0	13	15	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	3	0	13	11	0
Teelseed White 85-15	85	0	0	17	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	81	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	76	0	0	15	12	0
Teelseed, Black	72	0	0	15	4	0
Poppyseed, White	13	10	6	14	4	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0			
Mowraseed	10	4	0	10	10	0
Barley	44	0	0	6	14	0
Castorseed	92	0	0	18	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready						
Delivery	41	0	0	6	3	0

Forward	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	3	3
Wheat, Sept			
Linseed, May	13	13	9
Linseed, Sept.			
Groundnuts D/J	71	4	0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	94	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16	2	0
Cotton Seed D/J	5	13	0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	69	0	0

METALS.

London. Oct. 4.

English best Selected Copper £66
Standard Copper G.M.B. £62 5/16
Copper Braziers £82 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/6
Hard Spelter 28
Corrugated Sheets £18 1/8
Tin Block £243 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, October 6.

	Per md	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	59	0	0
Do	1	60	8	0
Do	1 1/4	60	8	0
Do	1 1/2	60	8	0
Do	1 3/4	60	8	0
Do	2	60	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	64	4	0
Copper	1	64	4	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	4	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		58	8	0
" " " to 1		58	8	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3-4		66	8	0
" " " to 1		66	8	0
" " " 1 1/4		66	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 4.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	0	15	6
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1	1	6
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0	14	12
David No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0	14	3
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0	14	6
Shapurji No	6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan No.	40—1	1	8	6
" " No.	42—2	1	11	6
" " No	20	1	2	0
" " No	32	1	5	9

RAPESEED.

London. Oct. 4.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov. sellers £23 1/4
Rapeseed Toria Oct/Nov. sellers 23 3/4
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov. 22 3/4
Tone:—Firm at full prices.
Rubber up River Fine Spot Nov/Dec. firm 15 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crape Spot Oct. 15 3/8
Firm:—Moderate business.
Business was done in Toria Rapeseed shipment at Hamburg Sept/Oct. at 24.
Australian Wheat shipment to France Nov/Dec. shipment at 63 1/2
Barley Parcels Sept/Oct. shipment at 45.

LINSEED.

London. Oct. 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct/Nov. Done and sellers £23 3/4
Tone.—Steady actual trading is decidedly quieter.
Raw Linseed Oil Mouths Oct/Dec. buyers 43/3
Raw Linseed Oil Buyers, etc. Jan/Apr. Done and buyers 43

London. Oct. 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 21 3/4 Oct/Nov. sellers—steady—actual trading decidedly quieter.
Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan. firm value 11 1/4
Castorseed Bombay Oct/Nov. sellers 32

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th October, 1924.

Cotton	165	Bales
Wheat	5107	Cwt.
Linseed	5274	"
Rapeseed etc.	8568	"
Gingellyseed	4777	"
Poppyseed	1317	"
Groundnuts	1739	"
Castorseed	3980	"
Rice	6467	"
Myrabollams	970	"
Cottonseed	7827	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2299	"
Juwar	482	"
Masur	363	"
Barley	5372	"
Bajri	5250	"
Coal	859	Tons

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 6.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	485	485	
Bombay Cotton	580	580	
Bombay Dyeing	825-20-25	22-8-818-12	
Century	407-8-15	10-407-8	
Nagpur	570-71-4	70-568-12	
Colaba	187-8-90	185	
Crescent	266-4-67-8	65-262-8	
Indore	418-12	20-417-8	
Kohinoor	1400	1400	
New Great	425-28-12	25-421-4	
Pearl ex-divi.	592-8,95	592-8	
Phoenix	555	555	
Bharucha	117-8	116-4	
Simplex	307-8-12-8	310	
Swan ex-divi	1032-8	1032-8	
Swadesh ex-divi.	615-8-12	10-605	
Pabni	395	385	
Fazal	960-50	55-950	
Mathuradas	260	260	
Tata Mill	225	220	
Globe	75	72-8	
Mysore	120	120	
Madhavji	337-8-45	341-4	
Finlay ex-divi.	770	770	
Gokak	113-12	112-8	
Edward Sassoon	200	200	
Meyer Sassoon	142-8	142-8	
Alcock	180	180	
Bombay Burma Old	318-12	318-12	
Bombay Elec. Tram	90	91-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	72-8	72-8	
Bundi Cement	10-8	10-12	
Central E. Mining	28	28	
Indian Cement	52-8	50	
Tata Steel Ordy.	13	12-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	50-49-6	50	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Dassera: Hindu Holiday.
Poona Races: Autumn Meeting, Second Day.

SATURDAY, October 11.

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B B AND C I RAILWAY.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 39	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

COLABA-KALKA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

Due to breaches on the main line, the through Kalka carriage leaving Colaba by the Peshawar Mail at 16-30, is still transferred to the Mail train at Delhi leaving Delhi at 0.54 and arriving Kalka at 7,35.

COLABA-BARODA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

For the same reason the Through Carriage is attached to the Up Kathiawar Express at Baroda instead of the Up Delhi Express for Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March 1924:—

Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 30	15 0
Inter III. Poona Express ...	12 30	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	9 0	21
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	9

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 2nd instant left Marseilles at 12-30 p.m. on the 4th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 10th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umsina" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th October, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 6th October, 1924:—

Disease.	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	nil	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plgue	nil	nil.
Influenza	1	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 117.
Total mortality this day last year 97.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a procession will start from the Jain Temple near Katha Bazar and will pass through Musjid Bunder Road, Nagdev Street, Pydhowni, etc., and will terminate at Godiji's Tempie. The various Volunteer Corps in the City are earnestly requested to join the same in time.

PAMPHLETS ON AHIMSA.

The Jeeva Daya Pracharini Sabha, which has been working for these last five years, distributes pamphlets concerning "Ahimsa" in English, Hindi and Gujaroti languages freely. People desirous of reading them should write to the Secretary, Shri Jeeva Daya Pracharini Sabha, Belanganj, Agra.

CONGRESS ELECTION AT GHATKOPAR.

The annual general meeting of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee was held on last Sunday, the 5th inst., when some slight changes in the constitution of the Committee were made and the Managing Committee for the new years was elected.

The following are the office-bearers for the new year:

President.—Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah; Vice-President.—Mr. Manekial Amulakhray Mehta; Treasurers.—Mr. Dhanji Mawji and Laxmidas Trikamji; Jt. Secretaries.—Mr. Jasvantray Ghanshyamray Mehta and Shivji Chaturbuj Shah.

C. K. P. STHANIK SABHA DESSERA SAMMELAN.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the Joint auspices of the C. K. P. Sthanik Sabha and Wagwihar Samiti, Dadar, the above two functions will be celebrated today at Municipal Kumbharwada Boys School, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar:—Competition from 8 a.m. and onwards and Sammelan at 5 p.m. All are cordially invited.

BREACHES ON E. I. RAILWAY.

The General Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, advises that breaches on the East Indian Railway between Ghaziabad and Delhi are serious and communication is unlikely to be restored for at least three weeks. All other train services on the East Indian Railway are normal.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Council of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee on Saturday:—

"This meeting of the Council of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee records its profound respect and esteem to the deceased Mr. C. V. P. Shivam,, whose death occurred at Parel at 11-5* p.m. on Monday, the 29th September, 1924.

This meeting further resolves that the most affectionate and esteemed respects of this Council be communicated to his relations."

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps a "Dasara Sammelen" will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mr. D. K. Moarkar, Umarkhadi, when all are cordially requested to attend.

"BEJOYA" AT BENGAL CLUB.

The members of the Bengal Club, will celebrate "Bejoya Sanmilani" at Parel, to-day, (Tuesday), in the Club Room at 6 p.m. All the Bengali residents of Bombay are requested to attend.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Subha and Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar will be held at the Madhav Baug to-day (Tuesday), from 1 to 8 p.m. Admission free. All are cordially invited to attend.

C. K. P. SOCIAL CLUB.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the above Club request the members of the Community to attend the Dasara Sammelan to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) which is going to be held under the auspices of the Social Club in the Club's Hall, Khetwadi, Modi Building, 4th floor.

"ISLAM IN ENGLAND."

Mr. Khwaja Kamaluddin, Bar-at-Law, of Working Mission, England, will deliver a public lecture on "Islam in England" at the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, (near Club Road), to-day, at 7 p.m. Mr. Mirza Ali Khan, Bar-at-Law will preside.

C. M. S CHURCH CONCERT

With a view to help the evangelical work in the city, a concert of the C. M. S. Marathi Church will be held this evening (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. in the Church Hall at Procter Road, Girgaon. The proceeds will go to "Forward Fund" which controls the evangelical department of the mission.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present in full Khadi uniform this afternoon at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Katha Bazar, near Jain Temple, Mandvi, to take part in procession organised by the Mandvi Congress Committee and also to-morrow, Wednesday, the 8th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chowpatty Sands to keep order at the public meeting.

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYEVARDHAK MANDALI.

Under the auspices of the above Mandali a Dasara gathering of the Kitte Bhandari Community will be held at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, today at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Shivaram Bhikaji Parker will deliver lecture on "Our Associations and youngsters' negligence towards them."

PUBLIC MEETING AT MULUND.

A public meeting will be held to-day at 9 a.m. in the Association's Office in Umarshi Raishi's Bungalow near the Mulund Railway Station (G.I.P.) when the Mulund Gujarati and Marathi School will be opened.

RENT ACT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the representative Rent Act Committee, appointed by the public meeting held under the joint auspices of 13 leading public associations of Bombay, will be held to-day, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, for the consideration of the new Rent Bill which Mr. K. F. Nariman is to move in the ensuing session of the local Legislative Council. All the members of the said Committee are earnestly requested to be present.

PRAYER FOR MAHATMAJI AT GHATKOPAR.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 3-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's compound, when prayers will be offered for Mahatmaji, and Sweets, Khaddar and presents will be distributed to the girls of the Ghatkopar National School. Mr. Gokaldas D. Raichura will sing songs in praise of Mahatmaji.

BHULESHWAR DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee are invited for 28 seats from this Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year. A nominee also must be a member of the Committee. Nominations will be accepted in the Committee's Office (132, Bhuleshwar Library, Bhuleshwar Main Road) up to 12th October, 6 p.m. (S.T.) Members and workers who have in their possession the membership Books are earnestly requested to return them to the Committee's Office during office hours on or before the 9th inst.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee are invited for 26 seats from this Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year. A nominee also must be a member of the Committee. Nominations will be accepted in the Committee's office (No. 8 Kandewadi) up to 12th October, between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Thursday.

Attention of the applicants and the electors is drawn to A. I. C. C. resolution passed at Ahmedabad regarding spinning and recording votes.

THANKS-GIVING DAY AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee (F Ward) a general Thanks Giving Day will be observed to-morrow Wednesday) and residents of Matunga are requested to fast whole day and offer prayers for successful termination of Mahatmaji's fast, and also to take part in the celebrations organised by the above Committee at Visram Bhuvan, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.

7 to 8 a.m. Nagar Kirthan.
8 to 9 a.m. Spinning demonstration.

In addition to the above, one charkha will be kept working for 24 hours i.e. from 6 p.m. on the 8th inst. up to 6 a.m. on the 9th inst. Those who wish to take part in 24 hours spinning are requested to give their names to the Secretary.

5TH ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE BELGAUM.

It is proposed that, as usual, an All-India Students' Conference should be held at Belgaum during the Congress week and arrangements for the same are being made.

As a reception Committee is now to be formed, a meeting of students of all Colleges and High Schools in Karnatak will be held on Sunday the 12th October, 1924 at 4 p.m. in the Belgaum Congress Office premises. All students are cordially invited to attend.

The mofussil student, who wish to attend the meeting, should intimate early. All correspondence should be directed to D. R. Thakur, (Convener), Tarun Bharat Office, Belgaum.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT,

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE OFFICER.

On Monday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Morris Swanvour, a speedometer and taximeter specialist lodged the following complaint against Deputy Inspector Gurney of the Bombay City Police, charging him with insult, assault and wrongful confinement. The complaint stated: On the 5th instant at about 6-30 a.m. I and Mrs. Humphreys had been to witness the speed trial races that were held on the Queen's Road. I purchased two tickets and took out seats on the chairs that were placed on the foot-path. As the race was being run the crowd swerved forward on the road thus barring our view. So Mrs. Humphreys first got on the road a couple of paces off the foot path. After the cars had passed by, the accused came up to us in an arrogant manner and shouted at the top of his voice "What the devil are you doing, trying to make a d—d exhibition of yourself?" Upon which we quietly sat back and thereafter we never left our seats. After a few minutes when the next race was started, the crowd again surged forward. I drew the attention of the accused to it, and asked him to get the crowd back as our view was obstructed. This seemed to have enraged the accused who came immediately to me instead of going up to press back the crowd. The accused then in an impertinent and loud tone shouted out to me and to the lady with me "Dry up, dry up. You have got too much . . . . well to say for yourself." To which I replied, "I shall not dry up" and told the accused that I only asked him to get the crowd back as they were obstructing our view. Thereafter the accused came definitely closed up to us and shouted out again, "Will you d—d well dry up" and asked for my name and addesses, which I calmly and immediately complied with. The accused then went away and returned within five minutes in a car and shouted across to me from the car "Come on. I want you." I told the accused that he had already taken my name and address and that I would go with him after the races. At this the accused jumped out of the car and roughly caught hold of my hands and I tried to extricate myself. The accused then shouted, "I arrest you." The accused being a police officer I quietly got into the car and went with him to the Esplanade Police Station where he left without even charging me and without giving instructions. Later on Sergeant Bailey came to the station and enquired of the writer what the charge was. The writer said he did not know anything. Then Inspector Davidson came and Sergent Bailey spoke in wishpers to Inspector Davidson and said the only thing it could be, must be disobeying lawful order of the police and told him to charge me accordingly. I was placed this morning before Hon. Megistrates and the case standing adjourned.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sunderkhan Nawabkhan, was charged with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing injuries to Mincher Munchershaw, a Parsi student. The prosecution story was that at about 1-35 p.m. on July 2, Mincher, a student of New High School was crossing the tram lines in front of the Empire Cinema when his foot slipped and he fell down. He again got up to find his foot wedged in the rail grove. He tried to extricate himself but in the meantime the accused came up with his car and crushed the boy's toes. It was alleged that the boy fell 50 feet from the halting station. The boy was removed to the Charak Clinic where he was detained for two months and his toes of right foot were amputated.

The case stands adjourned.

REPORTED BURGLARY.

A burglary is reported to have committed in the offices of Messrs. Marshall and Price and Co., Ltd. situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. It appears on Saturday night the office was broken open and furniture was ransacked and a safe opened. The burglars then took Rs. 2230 cash from the safe and made their way good. The police have arrested watchman on suspicion.

CORONER'S COURT.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

Shantibai, a fisherwoman aged 25 years residing at Mahim was coming to Bombay to sell fish on Sunday, at 3 p.m. She was crossing the railway lines at Mahim Station when the gateman closed the gates as trains were due on the up and down lines. The gateman shouted to her but seeing a train coming on the up line she went on the down line and when she saw a train coming on this line also, she went to the through down line on which a fast train was running. She was struck by the fast train and she fell down. After the train passed the gateman went to her and found her head fractured and legs crushed. Her body was brought to morgue where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death by her having been knocked down and run over by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whilst she was trespassing the line.

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT ALEXANDRA DOCK.

A fatal accident occured to a dock labourer named Shravan Dhondi, aged 30 years in the Alexandra Dock at 9 a.m. on the 3rd instant. It appears Shravan was employed in the Hamalage Department of the Bombay Port Trust. At about 9 a.m. on the 3rd instant Shravan was preparing a load of bags of bones for a sling. The sling went up 10 or 12 feet high while Shravan was preparing another load. The bag hauled up on the sling in the meantime suddenly fell on the deceased. He was seriously injured. The Mucadam was then supervising the work of the labourers. Shravan was taken to G. T. Hospital where he died on Sunday, the cause of death being fracture of the spine and septicaemia.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of Shravan when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury remarked that better supervision of labourers doing such work was necessary.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Mrs. Perinbai Captain and Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Rastriya Stree Sabha write:—In accordance with the appeal issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Unity Conference a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. at Madhavbang when prayers will be offered to Almighty God for having given strength and endurance to Mahatmaji to undergo the ordeal of a long fast. Messrs. Jayakar and I. K. Yagnik will explain the resolutions passed at the Conference. Women of Bombay are appealed to to muster strong at the meeting on the occasion.

PLEA FOR RESEARCH WORK.

FERTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

At the University Reform Committee's meeting on Monday, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, M. S., F.C.P.S., was examined.

In a jointly prepared statement with Dr. R. N. Ranina, witness said:—

The aim of University education should be (1) to train students for research in different branches of knowledge toe nable them to take their due share in contributing to the advancement of knowledge and (2) to impart knowledge and make them fit to discharge their civil duties efficiently.

The University of Bombay does not provide adequate opportunities of attaining this aim. Up till now the University has not directly concerned itself with research work, but has remained mainly an examining body.

DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

The main defects of the existing system are:—(1) Absence of any research work. (2) Absence of co-ordination of the existing facilities for teaching. (3) Absence of teachers of outstanding merit, commanding universal respect. (4) Absence of local traditions.

The best intellect of the University usually goes to foreign countries to complete the training. Unless one has the hall mark of a foreign University, one is not considered to be up to the mark, alike by the University, the Government and the Public. This state of things can only be remedied by the creation of a research atmosphere and thus enhancing the status of the University.

The defects pointed out above are the resultant of the current forces. In the first place, the University itself does not aspire to higher things than the granting of diplomas and degrees after examination. The teachers are mainly engrossed with the task of preparing candidates for examinations. The students are also under the impression that passing examinations is the sole aim in life.

The training and attainments of students coming out of our high schools are not satisfactory.

The main causes are:—

(1) Absence of a sufficient number of good teachers. The best men seek other professions than teaching, as the prospects in this line are not at all attractive. (2) The handicap of a foreign medium of instruction. (3) Insufficient training in Science.

Improvement of the present conditions can be effected by:—

(1) Improving the prospects of teachers so that good men may take up the teaching profession. This however cannot be done without the co-operation of Government.

(2) Introducing vernacular as the medium of instruction up to the Matriculation standard at least. At present much of the students' time is spent in learning a foreign language. A comparison of the curricula of primary and secondary schools will make it clear that what the student has learnt in the primary school in the vernacular has to be repeated in the high school in indifferent English. The necessary result of this arrangement is that the sum total of the knowledge gained is adeinadequate. With the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in the high schools, it is hoped that the student will be able to understand the subject matter better and gain more knowledge during the same period than now. At the same time the standard of English can be improved or at least maintained at its present level by devoting more time to it. We earnestly suggest that such an experiment should be tried in some specially selected schools.

Dr. Nadgir was formally examined and his examination by other members was postponed.

AN EXAMINING BODY.

The next witness examined was Mr. K. S. Vakil, Educational Inspector, N. D., Bombay Ahmedabad. In course of his statement he said:—

The aim of University education, here as elsewhere, should be the same as that of education generally, viz., / to prepare the youth of the country for life, to give them capacity to live—not merely in the narrow sense of bread-winning by engagement in Government or private service but also in the wider sense of social and civic service.

To attain this aim, the function of a university is *first* to teach and *then* to examine in what it has taught. The Bombay University does not, however, teach; it merely examines in what other institutions have taught. Hence, its examinations produce the evil effects noted in detail in the Report (pages 102 and 103) of the Consultive Committee on Examinations in English Secondary Schools.

The defects pointed out above spring (a) partly from the spirit and methods of instructor and pupil.

Instructors concern themselves mainly with the function of imparting knowedge and think little of imparting the power of using and applying that knowledge. Teachers educated in purely academic and humanistic atmosphere tend to produce methods of instruction to which they themselves were subjected in their own scholastic days. This tendency on the part of the teachers is natural and inevitable in the absence of any provision for their training in modern methods of teaching which aim at bringing the theoretical and practical sides of teaching in close alliance in the class room; and must be even more so where the methods of examination can take cognisance of only such subjects of instruction as are amenable to quick examination by means of written tests. And it is further reinforced by the same kind of attitude on the part of the students who have been taught by traditions of very long standing to regard teaching and learning as purely a process of "give and take", active on the side of the teacher and purely passive on the side of the taught. Hence, in institutions of collegiate rank the educative process degenerates into the practice of note-giving and note-taking enlivened at intervals by short oral explanations; and in primary secondary institutions it is reduced to the dull and lifeless form of text-book teaching.

Throughout the process, the concern of the teacher is to prepare and coach up students in such a way as to enable them to answer probable questions at the examination, and that of the students to receive and store up all the information supplied by the teacher with a view to its faithful reproduction in the examination hall, should it fortunately chance to be required.

In colleges, notes have become a *sine qua non* in the process, and have in fact acquired so much value in the estimation of students that they would rather dispense with the teachers and let printed notes take their place. Consequently, printed notes are in great demand and publishers are busy at work in producing them. They catch hold of needy college professors and lecturers and get them to write the notes desired. These learned gentlemen driven by their financial needs pocket all their high principles of education and readily undertake the work. This consists not merely of copious, and sometimes useless and needless, explanatory notes (e.g., "to observe, to see carefully;" "to mark, to observe"; and the like.)

Secondary schools do not at present train their pupils up to the point at which University education should properly begin. At present the work done in the First Year classes in Colleges is, in fact, school work. The University matriculant has often not learned to read for himself, nor in any true sense acquired the art of using books. Hence, the college teacher has to feed him on cut-and-dried lecture notes on subjects prescribed for University examinations. Thus, there is too much lecturing on the part of college teachers and too little independent thinking and reading on the part of students.

The University should deliberately refuse to undertake the work of secondary schools and reject candidates who have received unsatisfactory secondary education. Colleges overwhelmed by armies of indifferently prepared students and equipped with staffs whose energies are entirely absorbed by mechanical and tedious operations of elucidating difficulties of language, grammer, and idiom or of explaining the meaning and summarising the substance of set examination text-books must clearly fail in their purpose. Colleges are not finishing secondary schools. They should therefore guard against being degraded to this position and refuse to relax their entrance requirements.

Examined by the Chairman witness said he preferred in each linguistic area one university.

Witness was then examined by some members on certain questions and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday at 5—30 p.m.

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PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Central Khilafat Committee a Public Meeting will be held on the Chowpatty Sands on Wednesday the 8th instant at 6 p. m. (S.T) to express Bombay's gratitude to the Almighty for sparing Mahatma Gandhi through his fast and to adopt the Resolutions of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Delhi, when several distinguished Leaders will address the meeting.

Lahore, October 6:—The Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, who had gone to England to spend a six weeks' leave combined with the summer vacation, arrived at Lahore to-day by the Bombay Mail.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division Cairo 9-4, Paleface 9-4, Basra Hope 9-2 Rising Star 9-0, Witness 9-0, Hamiar 9-0, Nazi 8-13, Nassim 8-10, Maxim 8-8, Detective 8-7, Roomali 8-6, Some Scamp 8-0, Ferozeshah 8-0, Chanchoon 8-0, Solomon's Song 8-0, Vadnan 8-0, Surety 8-0, Young Takreet 8-0, Elser 7-4, Panipat 7-4.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300. and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Jerwan 9-12, Kapurthala 9-4, Weabil 9-0, History 9-0, Laffy 9-0, Eed 8-12, Rex 8-12, Officer 8-7, Dilfarash 8-6, Brazee 8-6, Mookif 8-6, Nizamuddin 8-6, Cardiff 8-0, Misser 8-0, Cowley 8-0, Hound 8-0, Hazim 8-0, Mootrub 8-0, Burra Slam 8-0, Billy Bunter 7-4.

THE PAISLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Elkie 9-7, The Lily 9-6, High Jinks 9-5, Rare Sport 9-2, Expectant 8-13, Cushat Law 8-13, Serina 8-11, St. Simon's Fancy 8-5, Floral Fete 7-13, Cronan 7-8, Lucy Carmer 7-3, Troop Leader 7-0.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ miles. Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for all horses.

Swithin 9-10, Prague 9-3, Light Jester 9-3, Knight of Claimel 8-13, Wasp 8-10, The Count 8-10, Colsby 8-8, Risen Again 8-1, Charlie's Smile 8-0, Miss Evans 7-13, Festivity 7-12, Starboard 7-8, Rackle 7-8, Silver Saint 7-8, Perambulator 7-6, Allington 7-6, Christmas Holiday 7-4, Charles William 6-7.

TRIALS OF LIGHT AEROPLANES.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 5.

Trials of light aeroplanes which have been in progress during the past week at Lympne concluded yesterday. The prize of two thousand pounds, offered by the Air Ministry for the machine obtaining the largest aggregate of points, was won by a Beardmore monoplane piloted by Mr. Piercey after a neck and neck contest with a Bristol Brownie which took the Air Ministry's second prize of one thousand pounds. The winner did an average speed of seventy-nine miles an hour.

Interesting competition was the hundred miles race for Grosvenor Challenge Cup called Baby planes Derby which was won by an Avro Avis aeroplane. This very light machine attained a speed of sixty-six miles an hour. One of the officials stated: "In my opinion this machine is the most effective aeroplane which has ever left the earth. These competitions show that we can produce a two-seater aeroplane which will take you from London to Eastbourne in one hour where a light motor car will take three hours and possibly four."

A story of enthusiasm and perseverance underlies the winning of the Reliability Prize of three hundred pounds by the Cranwell Light Aeroplane Club. The Club was formed some months ago by five officers at Cranwell Flying School, who, interested in the possibilities of light aeroplane flying, banded together and purchased out of their own saving materials for construction of a plane. One of them Flight-Lieutenant Comber flew in the machine. There was much rejoicing among the little band when the announcement of the result was made.—B. O. W.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING—2ND DAY

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX."

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

POMME ANNA 1
SOME SCRIBE 2
LADY RITA 3

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

PRINCE HAMED 1
WHITE DART 2
MARBY 3

THE PAISLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

RARE SPORT 1
EXPECTANT 2
CUSHAT LAW 3

THE CURZON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SCANDALOUS 1
GOLDEN SQUARE 2
GREEN MALT 3

THE CURZON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

MY REALM 1
KASER GIRL 2
SPATCHCOCK 3

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

PERAMBULATOR 1
WASP 2
RISEN AGAIN 3

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

SILVER CLOUD 1
SHUMS 2
KAMEL 3

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

YILDIZ 1
BRINDISI 2
RAAD 3

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

CAIRO 1
MAXIM 2
YOUNG TAKREET 3

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

EED 1
BRAZEE 2
CARDIFF 3

HORSES LEFT-IN.

Tuesday, 7th October, 1924.
First race starts at 1-30 p.m.

THE CURZON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Murmansk 9-6, Chummy 9-5, Harry Tate 9-3, Green Malt 8-12, Golden Fancy 8-8, Golden Square 8-8, Belvedere 8-6, Dugald Dalgetty 8-5, Scandalous 7-13, Princess Fari 7-12, The Minx 7-8.

THE CURZON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Kaser Girl 9-6, Husky 9-3, Krishnakumari 9-2, Spatchcock 8-11, Tarvie 8-10, My Realm 8-8, Discobolus 8-5, Belle Syme 7-10, Musk Rat 7-8, Cap-a-Pie 7-0.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Pomme Anna 9-2, Le Gamin 9-2, Some Scribe 8-11, Allensmore I 8-11, Sarsaparilla 8-9, Jovial 8-8, Lomo 8-5, Lady Rita 8-3, Cyllian 8-3.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Rakings 9-9, Bridal Blush 9-3, Marby 9-2, White Dart 8-13, Ceremony 8-12, Prince Hamed 8-10, Yeuite 8-10, Mimi 8-8, Perfect Day 8-6, Blackwater 8-3, Irrigate 7-11, Old Chris 7-7, Headstrong 7-2.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mahir 9-7, Shums 9-0, Silver Cloud 9-0, Bismark 8-13, Costa Rica 8-12, Sahoo 8-11, Kamel 8-8, Wadi 8-7, Mozan 8-7, Khataf 8-5, Pride of Iraq 8-2, Yadghar 8-2, Johur 7-13, Kitchener 7-13, Peninsula 7-11, Nadir Shah 7-9, Malabar 7-8, Aerial Mail 7-7, Napoleon 6-9.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Sanderson 9-1, Karkadan 9-0, Horizon 9-0, Brindisi 9-0, Wrtee 9-0, Little Joker 8-10, Tamaran 8-8, Mooshir 8-8, Sea Spray 8-7, Raad 8-6, Abadi 8-6, Tootan 8-6, Salvador 8-6, Villa 8-0, Afsar Jung 8-0, Aftab 8-0, Gold Spoon 8-0, Adwan 8-0, Yildiz 8-0, Visto 7-4.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1924.

A SHAMEFUL SITUATION.

Are Government unaware of the acute growth of unemployment in Bombay? From the placid manner in which officials do their routine work, it seems that they are totally in the dark about the hundreds of young men who daily ask for suitable employment and are denied the chance of a livelihood Not long ago, an advertisement for a clerk on Rs. 60 attracted more than two hundred applications. Practically in every middle-class family, there are dependents waiting for something to turn up, while employers are eager to protect their doors with the dismal placard "No vacancy." In civilised countries, the Government are directly interested in the problem of unemployment and there is recognition for every man's right to work and livelihood; and where for abnormal reasons, Society is unable to furnish opportunities of work the support of the unemployed is regarded as a public charge. For the workless people of Britain, the Government pay a weekly dole to support themselves In India, the Government are at a great advantage because they burke the question of unemployment altogether and appear free to look into the little discomforts of the Imperial Services. There is no unemployment register, no liability for the provision of relief; and the growing army of the workless are driven from pillar to post, cursing the fate that made them too respectable to beg or to steal. The tendency is marked not only in Bombay, but in all other urban areas where people congregate through economic causes. Various circumstances can be readily mentioned to explain the plight of the unemployed, but what they want is not an explanation but a remedy; not Sir Purshottamdas' jest about the taxation of the lazy, but avenues of active work. Government cannot afford to treat the situation lightly because seething discontent is bound to find ugly outlet, if callously neglected. Respect for the established order and a sense of fatalism are so confirmed in India that it may take the people long even to dream of the bread-riots of the West. An ordinary Indian, however poor, would rather perish of destitution than burgle the house of an opulent neighbour, whereas a European pauper would rather rebel against conventions than die without a struggle. That is possibly why the civilised Governments of the West hasten with their Poor Laws while we are left to endure privation in silence. But there is a limit to patience, and we are afraid the absence of statistics cannot be used to disprove the increase of unemployment which is growing like a boil on the neck.

The depression in trade and the current campaigns of retrenchment at the cost of the ill-paid, have largely influenced the progress of unemployment in our city. During the War and immediately after it, there was a great demand for industrial labour in Bombay. The supply of workers in the middle-class professions was rapidly on the rise. To-day we see educated men of the middle-class in idle quest of work in the cities. Nor is the position of manual labourers, mechanics and artisans improved by the kind of retrenchment followed in the Matunga Works. Railway and engineering contractors are limiting their over-head charges and we have a harrowing procession of the unemployed. The "Labour Gazette," which has just been converted into a publication of grey dignity, does not give any figures of the unemployed. The Government can command expert knowledge but they do not seem to want any investigation to disturb their repose. Just as they fight shy of an economic enquiry into the condition of the people, they leave the question of an Unemployed Register alone. Why open the cup-board when there is only a haunting skeleton to see in it? Nevertheless there is indirect evidence in the 'Labour Gazette" corroborating the statement of the Factory Inspector that the number of industrial operatives are now on the decrease in Bombay. Describing the supply of labour, the Director of the Labour Bureau states that it is generally "plentiful" in Bombay; in Ahmedabad "plentiful"; in Sholapur "adequate"; in the engineering industries, "equal to the demand." In practice this universal plentifulness of labour means shortage of employment and the depression of wages. Thus we have competent men without work to do, and it would be cruelty to fling at them sleek sermons on self-help. But the testimony of observation is more eloquent than the inference of figures. Oppressed by the spectre of idleness, the ordinary labourer stakes all on the rule of meek behaviour, agrees to the reduction of wages and never whispers the word Strike. It is not industrial peace we have now so much as panicky submissiveness.

The disappointment of educated men who wear out shoe-leather in Bombay is peculiarly tragic. They have been trained to certain genteel habits, and the definition of hypothetical work for them on hale and muscular principles by curly-haired officials, is no help to them. Our present system of education was designed to turn out clerks and professional mediocrities. In the first two generations, they were easily absorbed, but even before the War there were signs of surfeit. Lawyers, doctors and engineers appeared at an increasing rate, but to-day they seem uncomfortably over-crowded. Ask any student of the School of Law about his ambition and prospects, and you will find him mistrustful, embarrassed, cynical. He does not share the happy, sporting confidence of the previous generation because he feels that the supply is outstripping the demand. In the middle class professions, the problem is as much that of the unemployable as that of the unemployed. Theirs is a wild quest all round for some foot-hold somewhere in the rush. Elders who make finicking enquiries into the place of post-graduate research and the growth of pure learning, often advise them to strike out new careers. Ten years ago, we in Bombay opened a fresh avenue. Commercial experts, trained on university curriculum, were turned out. There was a good demand for them at the start, firms offering as much as Rs. 400 for the new B. Com. But now there is a slump even there and our young men are perplexed most when they seem qualified best. The fact is that the type of talent we have created, facilitates the circulation of wealth, without promoting its actual production. The B. Com. introduces method in the office; he does not actually make two blades grow where only one grew before. Hence the educated man is confronted with glut and he feels himself betrayed into a blind alley. He is in dour, revolting mood, because he is willing to work and cannot find anything to do. The problem is becoming increasingly magnified in our cities. An enquiry in Bengal showed two years ago that there were 1509 doctors without any practice. There is a fortune in malaria, but the people are too poor to pay and are content to die without doctors. What are we to do with this crowd of misfits? What surprise is it that two hundred young men, most of them well-qualified, rush frantically for Rs. 60 per month? The least that we can do is to see the real facts of the danger, and get a statistical record of the course of unemployment among the brain-workers and manual-workers of the City. In his speech at the Economic Conference last January, Sir M. Visveswarayya made this admission:—

"We know what unemployment means, and we cannot but deeply feel for the great numbers of the unemployed in England. But for every million of unemployed in the United Kingdom, there must be at least thirty millions in India, but we keep no unemployment rolls, we make no returns.

We cannot wisely evade the duty now, because there is deep discontent and devastating distress among the unemployed. It is a growing menace in Bombay. Let us at least have a Government roll recording the progress of Unemployment. Those who struggle in penury will not wait for the tardy conveniences of the Government.

TIME FOR FAIR-PLAY.

The reservation made in the Premier's statement of British attitude towards the struggle now going on in the Hedjaz and the strange silence of the Government of India have naturally caused considerable anxiety among the Indian Muslims. While the British Government, according to the Premier, adhere to the policy of non-interference in religious matters and are not prepared to be entangled in any struggle with the independent rulers of Arabia for the possession of the Holy Places of Islam, they evidently reserve to themselves what they consider their right to intervene to safeguard the lives and property of British Muslims in the area of hostilities. Now at first sight this may seem to be a very correct attitude to adopt. But that it is not so will be realised when one considers the sanctity which, in the mind of the Muslim, attaches to the Holy Land of Islam which is now the area of hostilities. The resolution of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee, expressing as it does the Muslim view of the matter, makes it clear why any sort of interference on the part of a Non-Muslim Power in the present dispute, however well-intentioned it may be, will be most vigorously resented by the Islamic world. The resolution says: "No interest of the British Indian Muslims in the Hedjaz nor the safety of the pilgrim routes can equal the supreme importance of keeping the Holy Land of Islam free from non-Muslim interference in any shape or under any pretext."

If, as Mr. MacDonald has declared, the British policy is that of non-interference in religious matters, it must be in consonance with the sentiments and desires of the Indian Muslims. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the assurance on this point must be clear and definite that, in no conceivable circumstances, will the British Government intervene in what is purely a Muslim affair. It is difficult to imagine that they have not learnt wisdom from the immediate past. Maulana Shaukat Ali does not exaggerate when he warns them about the consequences of any ill-advised step. It is most unfortunate that the Government of India, who may be expected to know how keenly the Indian Muslims feel on the subject, have not yet taken any steps to satisfy the latter that no action will be taken by the British Government which will offend against their religious susceptibilities. It is time they gave proof that they at once shared in the anxiety of the Indian Muslims about the fratricidal war in Arabia and in their desire for the restoration of peace and the resettlement of the Hedjaz. And it is very little that they have to do to give such proof. They have, in the first place, to insist on the British Government giving a clear and definite assurance that they will leave the affairs of the Hedjaz to be settled exclusively by the Muslims of the world and, in the second place, to lose no time in granting passports to the various Khilafat deputations without petty-minded and unwarranted restrictions on the choice of the personnel.

Never was there a greater need for the representative Muslim delegations to proceed to various parts of Arabia than there is to-day. Not only are appeals being issued from every Muslim community for a joint effort to end the fratricidal war and "to prevent the sanctuary of Islam from being defiled with Muslim blood in defiance of Muslim Law", but Ibn Saud has declared his intention that the question of the future governance of the Hedjaz and the custody of the Holy Places should be settled by a representative Muslim Congress. This is what he said recently on the eve of his march towards the Hedjaz:

> "As soon as the Hedjaz is rid of the mischief of Sheriff Hussain my duty will be finished. I will invite all the Mussalmans of the world to send in their representatives to convene a Muslim Congress at Mecca. What that Congress decides would be enforced."

In view of the critical situation in Arabia there is no time to be lost for a Muslim Congress to meet in Mecca. Britain boasts of being the largest Muslim Power in the world. What is going to be its contribution in this hour of trial for Islam? Will it help or mar the chances for a peaceful and permanent settlement of the grave issue that confronts the Muslims of the world? As Maulana Shaukat Ali says, the two-fold action which he suggests the Government of India to take will greatly impress the whole Muslim world and will go a long way in removing Muslim apprehensions regarding British interference in the affairs of Islam. We trust the Government of India, wise from bitter experience, will have imagination and statesmanship enough to realise their great opportunity.

Notes of the Day.

On the Verge of Collapse.

When the Labour Party was struggling for office, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, then fresh from a European tour, advised us to overwhelm Labour leaders with congratulatory cables in the event of their success. Nationalists were suspicious and taciturn and left all the cabling to the Liberals who, though under the chill of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's notorious message to India, sent him joyous felicitations. The experience of the last few months justifies the sullen thrift of the Nationalists who refrained from giving way to obsequious excitement. The party-play of Britain seems to develop a new situation of uncertainty and change. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Wheatley have, as to-day's cables show, proclaimed their readiness for a fresh appeal to the country. "On a big issue of our policy in Russia or Geneva or anything they like to raise", says Mr. MacDonald of the anti-Labour plotters, "we are ready to meet their challenge." He is not afraid of consulting the wishes of twenty-million electors in preference to a recalcitrant House. The Labour Party are a minority success because of the impotence of the other parties and they have for nearly a dozen times ignored defeats in the House on the ground of trivial issues. It was not an elegant policy, but they could depend upon the aversion of the electorates to be bothered with all the vexations of a winter campaign for votes. On the question of Russia, Labour has given mortal offence to a threatening section of the House of Commons. The Liberal amendments to the Russian Treaty impose vital alterations of the agreement which the Government signed in unique dissociation with His Majesty's name. The British people know that the formal departure is immaterial, but they are divided as to allowing the Soviet to be saddled with any price less than the full sum of British advances for the propping up of the Tsarist regime. India will take only a very lukewarm interest in the struggle of parties, for she has had exhaustive experience of all three. If Labour returns to power, there would be smaller outlay on excited cables.

Hail Dusserah!

To-day is Dusserah, the Great Hindu festival which is celebrated with varying fervour in different parts of the country. In Bombay Hindu homes are decorated with coloured paperchains and tinsel flags, while in Calcutta there are rousing rituals in honour of Durga, who in Western parlance, is the Goddess of Destruction. Destruction is reputed to indicate evil, indeed in certain spheres of life we are monotonously advised to be constructive. There is, however, a great place for the destruction of evil in the economy of life. In Bengal where the holiday is celebrated in prancing excitement, the symbol of the Goddess is richly decorated; but in the background of the conventional picture there are details of war and peace. Durga is in the posture of battle, but her face is intense and tranquil. There is the sword of battle indicative of the strife against evil and the lute of music corresponding to the composure of love and bliss. It is a complex delineation which Europeans have often ignorantly dismissed as a nightmare of superstition. In Bengal, especially in the Eastern villages, Muslims take an appreciative interest in the externals of the great festival. Ryots have got advances for jute and rice and they have, as Manchester brokers know some money in hand to spend; if they are short, they borrow from the usurers. People revel in a universal change of garment, and youngsters confound night and day with squibs and crackers. Pyro-technical toys from Japan and Germany are in great request, and in the City, urchins keep mild explosives on the tram-track and enjoy a continuous rattle. Nor are those miserable galley-slaves of civilisation, the journalists, denied a chance of gamboling about irrespective of dignity. "Forward" tells its readers that for six days there will be no issue of the paper because the staff will be on holiday. In Sir Surendranath's time the "Bengalee" used to take a fortnight's holiday. Happy Bengal happier Bengalis! The Labour Government may go to blazes, Lord Olivier may (his throat permitting) speak, Lord Reading may give another of his eulogies of justice with Semitic earnestness, Lord Lytton may ventilate fresh impressions regarding Indian women—but the Bengali journalists will be rolling in their frolicsome retreats. It is only in this kind of thing that Calcutta can aspire to the title "Urbs Primus Indis."

Pilgrim Traffic Scandal.

The callous treatment accorded by the railway authorities in India to third class passengers who contribute the largest share to the income of the railways is a proof that in this unfortunate country it is not the railways that exist for the people but the people for the railways. The replies given by official apologists to the questions asked by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on the Pandharpur pilgrim traffic scandal bring this fact into relief. In no other civilised country in the world will human beings be carried in goods waggons as is the practice on the Barsi Light Railway. The scandal is a perennial one and the fact that despite public protest and the recommendation of the Pilgrim Committee the practice is allowed to continue shows what scant regard the authorities of the railway concerned and the Railway Board pay to the barest human needs of third class passengers. Such treatment, even were the railway working at a loss, would be inexcusable for the railway company charges the full maximum fares to the pilgrims. But it is difficult adequately to characterise the attitude of the railway company in this matter in view of the fact that, as Sir Purshottamdas suggested, the income derived by it is an exorbitant one. The plea advanced by Mr. Parsons that if the railway company satisfied the barest human needs of the passengers 75 per cent. of the carriages would be idle for ten months does not impress us very much. For, it is not impossible for the Barsi Railway to arrange for the loan of extra carriages from other railways during the pilgrim season, if it itself cannot add to its coaching stock. Where there is a will there is a way. But in the business of dividend-hunting, human considerations are at a discount.

Kathiawad Railway Police.

The Railway Police Committee is now in session at Rajkot. The problem before the Committee is an old and a difficult one. Should the Agency authorities continue to administer and control the whole police force employed in all the railway areas in Kathiawad with the contributions of the several States or should the forces serving at the different railways be now transferred to the States which own and manage them? This is the thorny question which is to be settled. The Railway-owning States may appear to be primarily interested in the matter. Their case will be perfectly clear. If they own the railways and pay for the police force they should certainly control it. But are not the people of Kathiawad, whether residing in and out of the province, even more interested in the question? Will not the life and the liberty of a publicist agitating a Junagadh a Jamnagar question be seriously endangered when he travels by the railway owned by these States though without having any intention of entering their ordinary limits? Nay, will not the safety of even a British citizen interested in, say, the administration of Bhavnagar, be imperilled while he travels by the Bhavnagar State Railway on his way to the British town of Ranpur or Dhandhuka? There may also be something to be said for uniformity of administration in all railway areas in Kathiawad where sometimes half a dozen States may simultaneously claim jurisdiction in a case. But whatever the merits of the matter, it is preposterous for the Rajkot Committee to invite the Kathiawad public by means of a handbill dated 30th September to be present to give evidence at Rajkot on 3rd October. If the Committee did not care for the views of the public it might as well have spared itself the trouble of publishing this ridiculous handbill. But if it really does care for public assistance in the discharge of its difficult work, it should immediately extend the time-limit by at least a fortnight. We hope, the committee which includes Mr. D. B. Shukla, the former president of the now defunct Kathiawad Hitwardhak Sabha, will immediately issue necessary orders in the matter.

A LETTER TO MR. S. R. DAS.

FROM HIS SON.

Through what the Governor of Bengal might call a colossal hoax of some Post Office, we have received a copy of a letter to Mr. S. R. Das, the Advocate-General of Bengal, from his son in reply to the one addressed by Mr. Das to him. We do not, however, vouch for the authenticity of the letter though it bears the post mark of Cambridge where Mr. Das's son was to have gone, according to his own letter, in October.—

Cambridge,
St. Leger Day.

Revered Papa,

I would have replied to your letter earlier but for the shock I received on seeing that your private letter to me had strayed into the dreadful columns of journals and was being freely commented upon all over India. And my astonishment was certainly not lessened by the knowledge that it was no journalistic *coup* but your own pleasure that was responsible for giving to mankind what was meant for my sole benefit. While your desire to include the entire Indian nation in the same category as myself is a generous one, I doubt if your generosity will be adequately appreciated. You may think that all India needs to sit at your feet since you feel like a father to her; yet fellows here have however composed comic songs in which our family name is made to rhyme with that of a well-known but inferior quadruped.

I do not defend their bad taste, but I shall tell you how they are provoked. The youth of India is forming a vicious habit to-day of following not its elders, not even Advocate-Generals, but its own convictions. And while I, at any rate, because of my boyish simplicity and parent-worship may understand the affection which prompts your letter those who have not the privilege of any blood-relationship with you and who are not particularly susceptible to your advice will, I fear, read it without any personal regard. The secret doubts that haunt you will become a source of perpetual delight to a cynical public; the unanswerable queries that you put to me will, instead of being treated as solemn riddles, which can be solved only if one knows their answers with your help, be scornfully brushed aside by the irreverent. I wish you had written to me in confidence but now the whole world shares the philosophy of Moderate Patriotism with me; and this, before I have had a chance to write you a letter of my own regarding the significance of the rout you sustained at the Burra Bazar Election last year.

* * * *

But, dear father, you never *do* seem to protest against the publication of your private letters. The other day I saw a fac-simile of some letter of yours in my uncle's paper "Forward" which was shown to me by an Indian friend of mine; and would you believe it, without reading the signature below I could immediately make out that it must be yours so familiar I have happily become with your calligraphy because of my having had to read your long letters all these years? How jolly to read one's own actual handwritings in a newspaper! Formerly I used to imagine that it is only when a politician dies and is called a statesman that his autograph is published in illustrated biographies; but for a mere to have his handwriting broadcasted through newspapers! Yet sincerely as I congratulate you upon this distinction, I cannot help feeling that you are surrounded by faithless friends when a deep political move is betrayed to Uncle in "Forward." I believe that his son Chiranjan has been released from jail. I shall write to him a letter by next mail to find out how they do it—a private letter, father, a very private one, unlike your epistle to me which is vulgarised by public gaze.

But let that pass. I am really obliged to you for your not objecting to my taking interest in politics. Of course I never expected you to exercise an aunt-like supervision over my intellectual interests and opinions and behaviour. Such things born as a father and as an Advocate-General, you are prone to leave to the police. I am also proud to learn that though older than myself you are still learning, but don't you think, father, that after a co-

(Continued on page 9.)

NO NON-MUSLIM INTERVENTION IN HEDJAZ.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S WARNING.

PASSPORTS FOR INDIAN DELEGATION.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 6.

The President of the Central Khilafat Committee has sent a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, forwarding him a copy of the resolution passed by the committee regarding the trouble in the Hedjaz. In the course of this letter Maulana Shaukat Ali says that he trusts the Government of India which is in a better position than the Government in Great Britain to understand and appreciate Muslim opinion in this country, would do everything in its power to dissuade the latter from attempting any interference in this purely Muslim affair. Continuing, the letter says: "It is unnecessary for the undersigned to point out that if any such unfortunate step is taken by the Government of Great Britain it will create a situation of utmost gravity and will result in consequences of a most serious nature which it is difficult at present moment to forsee in their entirety. As the Government of India is no doubt aware the various communities of India are engaged in the difficult task of peaceful reconstruction of their communal and national life and it will be most unfortunate if the attention of Muslims is diverted from this peaceful task. As the resolution cited above points out just as it is the exclusive right of Mussalmans to intervene in affairs of Holy Lands it is also an imperative obligation imposed on them by their religion to prevent such a fratricidal war and in particular to prevent the sanctuary of Islam from being defiled with Muslim blood shed by Muslim in defiance of Muslim Law The reconciliation of the contending parties and the resettlement of Hedjaz on a lasting basis need participation of Mussalmans of all countries in this great task and appeals are already being addressed to us from Muslims abroad to take our proper share therein. The Working Committee is therefore anxious to despatch the delegations it had originally decided to send to various parts of Arabia. In view of the objection taken by the Government of India to inclusion in these delegations of certain leading Mussalmans convicted of certain offences the Working Committee had decided to postpone the despatch of all delegations except one that was most urgently needed namely the delegations of such members for delegation to Turkey as did not fall under the categories objected to by the Government of India, but as the Government of India will itself acknowledge, the recent developments in Arabia have radically altered the situation and the undersigned must now ask Government to reconsider its decision and to permit the inclusion in the delegations concerned of members convicted of offences specified in its letter."

NEED OF EARLY CONSIDERATION

As the matter is manifestly urgent, says the letter, it would greatly appreciate if the whole matter was taken into consideration by the Government of India at the earliest possible date, A declaration by the Government of Great Britain that it would leave the affairs of Hedjaz to be settled exclusively by the Mussalmans of the world and the grant of passports by Government of India to various Khilafat delegations without any restrictions on the choice of personnel will greatly impress the whole Muslim world and will go a long way in removing Muslim apprehensions regarding British interference in the affairs of Islam.

Among other resolutions passed by the Working Committee of Central Khilafat Committee at its meeting held yesterday was one deciding to send a deputation to Nejd and Hedjaz to endeavour to bring to an end the present fratricidal struggle. The Government of India have been requested to grant passports to the proposed delegations.

Another endorsed the resolution of Unity Conference regarding Mr. Gandhi's fast and requested all Mussalmans to carry the spirit of brotherhood and friendliness from house to house.

The Committee discussed the bill which seek to make it compulsory for Hajis to buy tickets or deposit return passage money before they leave India and resolved that considering the poverty of pilgrims, the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee is deliberately of opinion that the bill which Government propose to introduce to compel Hajis to purchase return tickets or deposit return passage money before they can leave India amounts to open interference in religious affairs of Mussalmans. The Committee is of the opinion that Mussalmans alone are competent to deal with such an important question and therefore resolves that Khilafat Committee should take this in hand as well as look after the comfort of pilgrims in Bombay and during voyage. The Committee authorises the President to form a Sub-Committee of experienced and responsible persons of Bombay to consider the question of pilgrims return passage and their comfort and send at an early date their report to the Central Khilafat Committee Office for being placed before the Working Committee."

THANKS TO BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The Committee thanked Her Highness the Begum Sahib of Bhopal for the monthly allowance which Her Highness has sanctioned to Abdul Majid ex-Khalifa for his life.

The question of newspapers indulging in writings creating communal friction or enimity was discussed next and the Committee decided that they should be dealt with firmly and appeal should be made to public not to patronise such papers

UNITY CONFERENCE RESOLUTION ENDORSED.

Auditors' report for 1922 and budget for quarter October to December 1924 were discussed and passed. A programme of tours all over the country in the interests of constructive programme and to give effect to resolutions of the Unity Conference was decided upon.

TELEGRAM TO JERUSALEM.

The following telegrams passed between President, Muslim Council, Jerusalem and President, Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

From President, Muslim Council, Jerusalem:—"Wire received to stop bloodshed in reverence to Holy Places. Request you Kindly do same and propose you send representative to Jeddah to co-operate with other Muslim delegates meeting there to preserve peace of Holy Places and to intervene for safe-guarding Muslim interests. Kindly Wire."

From President, Central Khilafat Committee:—"We anxious to stop bloodshed in Holy Land. Applying for passports for Nejd and Hedjaz. Sheriff Hussein's antecedents and recent defiance of world Muslim public opinion make him grave danger to Islam. Only hope if his family affairs are left to Islamic conference."

EGYPTIAN KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

ADVICE TO IBN SAUD.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Cairo.—The Caliphate Committee here has telegraphed to Ibn Saud urging him to respect the Holy Places and not to enter Mecca with his army.

The Moslem Press is pleased with Sheriff Hussein's abdication and says that he has only himself to blame for his troubles.—Reuter.

NEW KING OF HEDJAZ.

AMIR ALI ACCEPTS THRONE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 5.

Official information has been received from Jeddah that Amir Ali, son of "King" Hussein, has accepted the throne of the Hedjaz on the abdication of his father. It appears that Amir Ali on Friday last brought to Jeddah a message from Hussein stating that he would abdicate if the people thought such a step would improve the situation. The notables of Mecca, who are now at Jeddah and the leading men on Jeddah, thereupon telephoned to "King" Hussein that they wished him to retire in favour of Amir Ali. They offered the throne to Amir Ali as constitutional ruler of Hedjaz alone, the Caliphate not being mentioned and the connection with the other Arab countries being expressedly repudiated. After much hesitation Amir Ali accepted on these terms. He intimated his intention of going to Mecca either to-day or to-morrow.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Cairo.—An official telegram announces that Sheriff Hussein's eldest son, Emir Ali, has accepted the Throne of the Hedjaz, but not the Caliphate. The Hedjaz National Committee states that Emir Ali was offered the Throne on condition that he conformed to the wishes of the people of the Hedjaz.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF HUSSEIN'S ABDICATION.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Dr. Noji-el-Ossil, the diplomatic representatives of the Hedjaz in London interviewed by Reuter attributes Sheriff Hussein's abdication to his patriotic and religious motives on receiving the telegram announcing the inability of Britain to intervene.—Reuter.

HUSSEIN TO LEAVE MECCA.

WAHABIS' ADVANCE.

Jeddah. It is expected that Hussein will leave Mecca in a few days. It is understood that the Wahabis have advanced within an easy distance of Mecca.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

18521

HUSSEIN'S ABDICATION

IS IT A REALITY?

M. MOHOMED ALI ON MUSLIMS' STAKE IN HEDJAZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 6.

Maulana Mohomed Ali interviewed by a press representative about Hussein's abdication said: "I hope the abdication is a reality and not a sham. By reality I mean that the Shariff and his family should recognise that they have brought nothing but shame and disaster on Islam and misery and suffering to the people of Arabia. By reality I mean that the Hedjazees should also realise that the Hedjaz is not their alone, but that of the entire Muslim world. If the Hedjarees have realised this they should set up a provisional government composed of the real leaders of the people of the Hedjaz with no connection whatever with the family or the court of Shariff Hussein, to make the son of Hussain, even if it be only the King of the Hedjaz, inevitably creates suspicion in the Muslim minds abroad. Let a provisional government, republican in form, be established by the leaders of the Hedjaz and let the question of permanent constitution for this Holy Land of Islam be left for the conference of the Muslim world. That way alone lies the salvation.

Continuing M. Mohomed Ali said if the stake in the case of Turkey was great it is far greater in the case of Holy Land of Islam and the Muslim world cannot leave the sanctury of Islam to be the sport of ambitions of an unscrupulous family. I hope leaders in the Hedjaz will make their position clearer than it is and instead of appointing Emir Ali as their future ruler and call upon the Muslim world to meet in a conference in the Hedjaz and settle its future in consultation with them.

About the Indian Khilafat Situation M. Mohomed Ali said:

"Khilafat workers are most anxious to proceed to Hedjaz. If Great Britain does not harbour in her bosom hostility against Islam passports should freely be given to us so that we would respond to the appeals that are being made to us from different parts of Arabia. These appeals prove that Indian Muslims are trusted by all alike since they have no ambitions of their own and are not in the running for the Khilafat of even the membership of the Hedjaz. They alone to-day seem to be free from all imputations of selfishness and personal or dynastic ambition."

WHY IBN SAUD INVADED HEDJAZ.

The Basra correspondent of Alakhbar (Cairo) in a long letter describes the causes of Ibn Saud's invasion of Hedjaz. He writes:—

The pilgrims could not reach Medina and after severe hardships and loss of money returned disappointed. These pilgrims state that the heads of Hedjaz tribes could not bear Sherif Hessein's cruelties, formed themselves in a representative deputation, and came to Riaz (capital of Nejd) to request the Sultan of Nejd to invade Hedjaz and save the people from the ruining policy of Hussein. The delegation declared that the whole of Hedjaz and its people were in a pitiable condition because of the greedy "king" whose only mainstay is British power.

AMER ALI ASSUMES KINGSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

News has reached Simla that on King Hussein's abdication his son Amir Ali assumed the kingship claiming that the people of the Hedjaz have in an assembly accepted him as ruler and proclaiming that he has nothing to do with the Khilafat which is a matter for decision of the united Muslim world. It is hoped, in Hedjaz that, the Wahabi advance on Mecca may be thus arrested and a way prepared for permanent peace in Arabia.

BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

GENERAL ELECTION, A MATTER OF WEEKS.

MINISTERS' DECLARATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 5.

Several Ministers yesterday made declarations in regard to the political situation.

Mr. Clynes, who leads the Government in the House of Commons, declared to Press representatives: "Labour has never shirked a challenge from either of the other two parties and is ready to meet now if it comes from both." He went on to declare that the other parties were making mistakes in thinking that as regarding the Russian Treaty they had secured a good political cry against Labour. "All parties", he said, have previously endeavoured to arrange treaties and settlements with Russia and we have merely been carrying on to success a trade policy as we have recently done with Germany."

Mr. Wheatley, Minister of Health, speaking in Birmingham, said that the general election, so far as one could judge from the political appearances, was only a matter of weeks or at the most months.

Mr. James Stewart, Under-Secretary for Scotland, speaking at Glasgow, said he believed that if the crisis did not come this week, it would come about the beginning of November, for the Liberals were forcing an election over the Russian Treaty, which would come up for debate in Parliament then.

PREPARATIONS AT LABOUR HEADQUARTERS.

At the Labour Party Headquarters yesterday it was stated that preparations were proceeding on the assumption that the general election was near at hand.—B. O. W.

LEST WE FORGET.

COW-SLAUGHTER RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Unity Conference held in Delhi last week:—

That Hindus must not expect that the exercise of the right of cow slaughter by Muslims, can or will, be stopped by the use of force, the resolution of a local body, the act of a Legislature, or an order of a Court, but only by mutual consent, and must trust to the good sense of Muslim and to the establishment of better relations between the two communities to create deeper respect for their felings.

Nothing stated in the above clause shall unsettle or affect any local custom or agreement between the two communities already in existence, nor will it authorise cow-slaughter in a place where it has not taken place before. Any dispute on facts should be settled by the National Panchayat.

Cow-slaughter shall not take place in a way offensive to the religious sentiments of the Hindus.

The Muslim members of the Conference hereby call upon their co-religionists to do every thing in their power to reduce cow-slaughter.

DEVASTATED REGIONS.

LOAN TO SPEED UP RECONSTRUCTION

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Paris.—In a speech to-day at Niort, M. Dalbiez, Minister for the Liberated Regions, announced that a national loan would be shortly issued with a view to procuring two hundred million francs monthly to speed up the reconstruction of the Devastated Regions.—Reuter.

RAISING NATIONAL LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Speaking with regard to the regions devastated by the War, says a Havas Agency message from Paris, the Minister announced that Government had decided to launch in the current year a national loan in order to quicken reconstruction.—Reuter.

M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

CONDITION EXTREMELY SERIOUS.

A Havas Agency message from Paris says the condition of M. Anatole France, great French writer, is extremely serious. He is slowly sinking. Reuter.

ARREST OF BHAGALPUR DISTRICT BOARD CHAIRMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAGALPUR, Oct. 5.

Mr. Kailash Behari Lal, the Non-co-operator Chairman of the District Board, was arrested on a warrant yesterday in connection with the recent Hindu-Muslim riot. He refused to apply for bail and was remanded.

ARREST OF POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAGALPUR, Oct. 5.

Four employees of the local Head Post Office are under arrest in connection with an alleged theft of Rs. 2,500 after tampering with cash bags.

GANGES STILL RISING.

BIGGEST FLOODS ON RECORD.

SEVERAL VILLAGES WIPED OFF.

MEN ROAMING FOR SHELTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 6.

Floods in the Ganges are causing considerable loss of property and cattle. Some lives are also reported to have been lost. The water level has been steadily rising for the last week. The rise of the water beats all previous records and that of 1899 by about two feet. Buildings on the banks are partially submerged while in the district of Unao, on the northern side, some villages within a radius of five miles are affected.

Owing to breaches in the railway line, the train service between Cawnpore and Lucknow has been stopped. The water level is still rising though at a decreasing rate. The Seva Samiti with the assistance of the Congress volunteers and the police is doing splendid work and rescue work is proceeding. It is satisfactory to note that there is no lack of funds.

PEOPLE IN EXTREME MISERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, Oct. 6.

There is no truth in the reports published in some newspapers that Nainital is completely cut off from the rest of the Province. Only for four days passengers to and from Nainital were inconvenienced to some extent because the motor road from Brewary to Nainital was unsafe for motor traffic. Most of the passengers had to cover the three miles of bridle track from Nainital to Brewary on ponies or dendies. Telegraph and telephone lines were perfectly in tact and mails were running as usual. There was a breach on the R. K. Railway line near Haldwani but a diversion track was in existence there for a long time and so the train service between Bareilly and Kathgodam and Nainital has now been completely repaired and a direct motor service has been restored since yesterday. The gigantic landslip at Brewary which had swept out the Brewary Hotel, the Police Quarters and the Post Office was at one time supposed to have caused no deaths. It is now feared however that three persons have been buried under the debris. A sweeper and his child and another person who were living at the Brewary have not been seen or heared of since the day of the disaster. No dead bodies have yet been unearthed. The most distressing news is pouring in from the interior of several districts. Several villages have been wiped off in Bareilly Moradabad and Etah districts. Men women children and cattle, all are roaming about for shelter. In some places where the P. W. D roads are above the flooded area men have built up some sort of temporary abodes there and are living in extreme misery. Food crops are considerably damaged and Badaun reports damage to at least 10 per cent of its cotton crops. The flood has subsided everywhere

JUMNA FLOODS SUBSIDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

The opening of through traffic from Lahore to Ambala has considerably relieved the situation, still the communication has not yet become normal. Mails from Calcutta and Simla are still arriving late, those from Calcutta being late by a few hours.

POSITION OF N. W. RLY

The Agent of the N. W. Railway in a press communique to-day states the position on the North Western Railway is as follows:—Breaches between Sambhu and Ambala city stations were repaired on the night of the 4th instant and trains from Lahore started running through to Ambala Cantonment. The G. I. P Bombay mail trains were not run via Ambala Cantonment and the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway on that night but were run via Ludhiana and Jakhil as breaches were apprehended on the other route. Since the 5th instant, however, these trains have been run via Ambala Cantonment and the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway. Through communication has not yet been restored between Ambala Cantonment and Saharanpur. The usual trains, however, are being run between Lahore and Ambala Cantonment and Ghaziabad and Saharanpur. A further communique as to when through running is likely to be resumed between Ambala Cantonment and Shaharanpur will be issued on receipt of further information. Communication is still interrupted on the E. I. Railway between Ghaziabad and Delhi. Reassuring reports are being received from all places that water is subsiding and normal communication will be resumed before long.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Government of the Punjab has now received more accurate information regarding the damage done by the floods in the Jumna from Mr. C. M. King, Financial Commissioner, who left Simla for Delhi on Saturday last. It has been ascertained that in Panipat, a tahsil of Karnal District 92 villages have been seriously damaged, the residential sites of 21 of them having been completely washed away. The total cultivated area affected is estimated at 70,000 acres with a population of 86,000. A complete enquiry made in 54 of these villages gives the figures of human casualties at 5 persons drowned and 7 missing. The number of cattle lost is estimated at less than 400. No information is yet obtainable about other villages in Panipat tahsil but it is hoped that there has been little loss of life. A small local Relief Committee has been started at Panipat which is collecting money to meet the urgent needs of the villagers. Relief parties have been organized and have been working since the 2nd of October with the object of helping those who are marooned in the low-lying villages and who are unable to find food but are otherwise safe. A large quantity of fodder has been destroyed and it will be necessary to sanction the importation of fodder at concession rates for all stations in Karnal and Rohtak districts on the E. I. Railway line. It is also clear that the grant of 'Takavi' relief and remissions of land revenue will be necessary in the Rohtak district.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Mr. Marsden, Deputy Commissioner, is at Sonepat organizing relief measures. He has arranged for 20 pontoons and a force of 125 police under 3 Assistant Superintendents of Police to transport food to persons in the flooded area to take them off the islands where they are now marooned. The Deputy Commissioner is also arranging to supply wood at cheap rates for rebuilding houses and to stop profiteering in food grains by arranging for import from other districts. Here too a Relief Committee to collect subscriptions for relief work has been formed. Broadly speaking, the whole of Sonepat tahsil between the river and the railway line is flooded.

The floods in the Jumna are now rapidly subsiding and there is no danger of further damage. Heavy rains have also caused a high flood in the Sutlej and on the 30th of September the authorities of the Police Training School at Phillour Fort on the banks of the Sutlej received an appeal from three villages asking for help in rescuing women and children and property from the floods. The Officer Commanding the School Mr. Slesser, called for volunteers and 120 from among the police at the School at once offered their services. Only two boats were available and with these the party succeeded in rescuing nearly 60 women and children from two villages after several hours' dangerous and arduous work. A hastily constructed raft also succeeded in rescuing 17 persons from a third village. Several officers and men showed great gallantry in effecting these rescues, especially Messrs. Garrod, Dease, Wood, and Wagh all of whom are Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation at the Training School. Had it not been for this prompt action by the Police, there can be no doubt that many lives would have been lost.

Considerable damage has been done at Tajewala, the head-works of the western Jumna Canal, where the floods overtopped by four and a half feet the previous record of 1903. The sluices of the headworks were blocked up by trees etc., and a part of the headworks and the protecting bunis were carried away but this will not prevent the working of the canal as the main line is not seriously breached.

FLOODS IN BHARATPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHARATPUR, Oct. 6.

Water has again entered from Alwar side and all crops and stocks of food and fodder and grain have been destroyed.

Public functions in connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja have been stopped on account of the disaster.

G. I. P, RLY BREACH.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Cawnpore (G. I. P.) wires under date October 6th:—

Line has been breached between Magarwar and Cawnpore Bridge since 21 hours yesterday. Also metre gauge line in the same area is unsafe. Flood water is still rising. Transhipment by either gauge is impracticable. Running of through trains between Lucknow and Cawnpore is suspended. Shuttle train is running between Lucknow and Unao only. G. I. P. mails and express trains will start from and terminate at Cawnpore instead of Lucknow. Rai-Bareily-Cawnpore Service will terminate and start from Unao. Restoration of through communication depends on the floods subsiding.

E. I. RLY. BREACHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Publicity Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway:—The General Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, advises that breaches on the East Indian Railway between Ghaziabad and Delhi are serious and communication is not likely to be restored for at least three weeks. All other train services on the East Indian Railway are normal

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY

INADEQUACY OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

SUGGESTED CREATION OF CENTRAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

REPORT OF MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following report of the Medical Relief Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay was issued yesterday:—

Soon after his assumption of office, the inadequacy of the existing hospital accommodation in Bombay attracted the attention of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. The cognate problems involved in the additions and alterations necessary for the J. J. Hospital, and in the further measures required for the provision of medical teaching at the Grant Medical College, increased the urgency of the question, while affording a suitable opportunity for a review of the whole situation. By the orders of the Governor-in-Council No. 1856, dated the 30th January and 18th August 1924, a committee consisting of—

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay (Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E.).—On behalf of Government.

The President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay (Mr. H. P. Mody and subsequently Mr. V. J. Patel). Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L. M. and S. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England).—Nominated by the Corporation was appointed to inquire into the whole question of medical relief and teaching in the City of Bombay, with special reference to the J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College with power to appoint a sub-committee to prepare detailed proposals and to report to Government with the least possible delay.

2. The Committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Honourable Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., and Mr. H. P. Mody to collect the necessary preliminary information. Owing to Mr. Mody's departure for Europe, he was unfortunately unable to take part in the work of the sub-committee. Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, C.I.E., M.D., who had been invited to act as Secretary of the main Committee, kindly agreed to perform the Secretarial duties of the sub-committee also.

3. The sub-committee in the first instance proceeded to collect data of the existing and projected hospital accommodation in the City and to gather similar information from the principal Cities and Towns in India. The authorities in charge of the local hospitals, private and public, nursing homes, etc., were addressed as also the Surgeons-General, Inspector-General of the various Provincial Governments and Medical Officers of Health.

4. The approximate number of available and projected beds worked out at 3,846 distributed as under:—

(a) Beds available at Government, Municipal and other Charitable Institutions	...	* 1,306
(b) Beds projected at Government, Municipal and other Charitable Institutions	...	414
(c) St. George's Hospital	...	222
(d) European Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road Hospital	...	56
(e) British and Indian Station Hospitals	...	561
(f) Police, Railway and Prison Hospitals	...	137
(g) Acworth Leper Asylum	...	364
(h) 28 Private, Communal and General Hospitals and Nursing Homes (chiefly surgical, maternity, eye diseases and a few general); approximate	...	786
Total	...	3,846

These figures give a ratio of 3.27 beds per 1,000 of population but this figure is somewhat misleading. The hospitals for soldiers, policemen, and Railway employees, as well as those for prison inmates, only provide for strictly defined sections of the population. The accommodation in St George's Hospital is intended for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and though many of these belong to the poorest classes and though many Indian Christians have been admitted for treatment, neither this hospital nor the Parsi Hospitals are open for general admission. Similarly the large accommodation for lepers provides for a limited class, most of whom come into the City from outside. The actual number of beds for the general public as shown in (a) and (b) of the statement is 1,720. If to these we add one-third of the beds under (c) St. George's Hospital and (h) private and communal hospitals, as being used by the really poor, we get a total of 2,056 beds. If we deduct from the total 1921 population, 1,175,914, the number of troops and military followers, police, railway employees, inmates of prisons, and lepers, for all of whom special accommodation is provided, we get a balance of 1,150,882. Assuming that four-fifths of these belong to the classes who are unable to pay for attendance in special hospitals or in their own homes, we get 2,056 beds for a population of 920,704, a ratio of 2.2 beds per thousand.

A COMPARISON.

The ratio compares as follows with that existing in other large Cities in India:—

Cities and Towns.	Population.	Ratio of beds per 1,000 population.
Madras*	... 526,911	4.2
Rangoon	... 341,962	3.1
Baroda	... 94,742	3.07
Patna	... 119,176	2.8
Calcutta†	... 882,289	2.4
Poona (greater)	... 214,796	2.3
Karachi	... 216,883	2.07
Surat	... 117,434	1.9
Nagpur	... 112,453	1.6
Lucknow	... 240,556	0.43
Lakhnow	... 240.556	0.43

These figures have been taken from official publications for the years 1922 and 1923. But it has not been possible in their case to work out the ratio of beds to 1,000 of the poorer classes, as has been attempted in the preceding paragraph for Bombay. Taking the figures as they stand, it will be seen that in all Indian Cities, the ratio is considerably lower than in London, where it is 5 per 1,000.

Hospital accommodation, however, must be arranged with a view to expansion of population, since it is obviously difficult to add to existing institutions, except at long intervals. The population of Bombay as shown in successive census enumerations has been as follows:—

Year.	Total.	Percentage increase or decrease from preceding census.
1872 ...	644,405	.....
1881 ...	773,196	+20
1891 ...	821,764	+ 6
1901 ...	776,006	— 6
1911 ...	979,445	+26
1921 ...	1,175,914	+20

These figures are affected by the fact that in 1901 the exodus due to plague temporarily reduced the population, while the numbers in 1921 were probably increased by the wave of prosperity that followed the war. Even, however, if only the moderate rate of 20 per cent. increase in the 20 years ending 1941 is taken, the population in that year will be about 1,410,000.

COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONAIRE.

On receipt of local data, the Committee prepared the following Questionaire and forwarded it together with a statement of present and projected accommodation to about 150 prominent medical men, public associations and bodies in this City. The response elicited was 77 replies, which may be considered fairly satisfactory, and representative of all shades of opinion:—

(i) Do you think an increase in the accommodation shown in the statement to be necessary?

(ii) If so, do you think it should be provided in large central institutions or in smaller but more numerous institutions? In replying to this question please indicate which of the existing institutions you think should be enlarged and in what localities (if any) you think more institutions are necessary?

(iii) Do you think there exists a want of any special institutions, non-existent, or insufficient at present to afford different kinds of medical relief and treatment in various ailments, acute and chronic?

(iv) It has been suggested that the administration of all the Bombay hospitals should be placed under a Central Medical Board on which the Government, the Municipal Corporation, principal donors and subscribers and principal medical officers of some hospitals will be represented. The Board should administer funds contributed by Government, the Municipal Corporation and the public. Do you consider that such a Board would be desirable?

(v) Can you suggest any methods for interesting the public in the maintenance of hospitals and particularly for the collection of funds to supplement the sums made available by Government, and the Corporation or by charitable endowments?

Admitting the inadequacy of the present arrangements, the most important question which has first to be decided is whether the hospitals are to be mainly maintained and managed by Government and Municipal organisation, or by voluntary effort: and how a combination of both can best be arrived at. As is well known, in the United Kingdom the hospitals are mainly supported and managed by voluntary effort, though Poor Law Infirmaries, sanatoria and mental and special hospitals are provided out of public funds, in the main by rates levied through the local bodies on the ratepayers of the areas concerned. But the voluntary syshem is practically confined, at least so far as Europe is concerned, to the United Kingdom, and is only possible with a population accustomed and ready to subscribe largely for charitable effort. Even in the United Kingdom, the system is only maintained by most strenuous labour, and through the devoted voluntary service of men like Viscount Knutsford, and in spite of such service the results are inadequate to supply the hospitals. There has risen a demand for the provision of medical relief for all who need it, at the public expense. The present Government therefore appointed a Voluntary Hospitals Commission with the Earl of Onslow as Chairman who has just completed the distribution of £500,000 voted by the Treasury among the Voluntary Hospitals in England and Wales and this Commission in the month of June held a Conference with the Committees of Voluntary Hospitals. Previous to this a Conference to consider the demands of the Labour Party, was held in the month of March at which the following important Resolutions were passed:—

1. The accommodation, equipment and finance of hospitals generally were inadequate and must be supplemented.

2. Some form of public assistance was essential if a complete and adequate hospital system was to be maintained, and that development should be directed to preserving what was best in the present Voluntary System.

The President of the Scottish Board of Health has also recently appointed a committee for a similar purpose under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Lord Mackenzie, Lord of Session.

PRIVATE EFFORTS.

In India, it can for all practical purposes be truly said, that the only service so far instituted for the provision of medical relief has been supplied by the State and by Municipalities. With the rare exceptions of a few communal hospitals, and a few, generally very small, institutions founded by individuals charitable effort has been markedly lacking while there is a general unwillingness, even on the part of the comparatively well-to-do, to make any payment for hospital treatment. It can hardly be doubted that the State and the Local Bodies must largely increase their contributions if the relief is to be at all adequate. But the demands on the public purse are increasingly great: and the co-operation of private effort would have the greatest value, not merely in increasing the funds available, but in helping to provide sympathetic treatment of the inmates of hospitals, without which the provision of necessaries must lose much of its value. It must be borne in mind that, though it cannot be said that it is necessary to popularise the hospitals in Bombay, since they already are liable to over-crowding, yet this is due to the inadequacy of the supply rather than to any liking for the institutions among the people. If adequate hospital treatment were available, it cannit be doubted that it would be more readily utilised than it is at present.

Before dealing with the information elicited in the questionnaire, it is desirabe to trace the history of medical relief in Bombay, and the responsibility of providing it, which at present rests on Government and on the Municipality. Prior to 1907, the only public Hospitals existing in Bombay are J.J. Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Cama Hospital, Allbless Hospital, Jaffer Suleman Dispensary, were maintained by Government, which bore the whole cost of them, with the exception of a contribution of Rs. 36,000 made by the Municipality towards the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. The expense to Government of the public Medical Institutions in Bombay was Rs. 3,71,000 per annum. By the arrangement contained in the Police Charges Act of 1907, whereby Government undertook to bear the whole cost of the Police in Bombay, the duty of establishing public hospitals and dispensaries and of carrying out other measures of medical relief was placed on the Corporation, with the exception of the existing Institutions above noted, which Government agreed to control and to maintain in their existing condition in return for an annual payment of Rs. 4,14,500 by the Municipality. The actual cost to Government of these institutions in the year 1923—24 was Rs. 10,87,524, as against Rs. 3,71,000 in 1906—07, while the expenditure on additions and alterations to them had since that year amounted to Rs. 11,95,483. The Corporation in the year 1923—24 spent in addition to the contribution of 4,14,500 above referred to Rs. 4,62,771 on medical objects, but only a portion of this was incurred for hospitals and dispensaries.

Government have decided to enlarge and re-equip the Gokuldas Hospital at a capital cost of Rs. 10,73,868 and an additional annual cost of Rs. 74,683, a sum of Rs 4,50,000, having been offered towards the former amount from the balance of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. The Municipality is erecting the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel at a total estimated cost of Rs. 53,85,836. towards which contributions of Rs. 6,88,78, and Rs. 4,00,000 from the King Edward Memorial Fund, and from Government respectively have been received or promised. The general position is therefore, that while Government is bound to maintain, though not necessarily to enlarge, the older institutions the responsibility for addition to the general hospital accommodation rests primarily upon the Municipality.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We now proceed to consider the action that requires to be taken, to deal with the problems involved, in the order in which they are set out in the questionnaire.

INCREASE IN ACCOMMODATION.

There is a general agreement among those who have answered the questions set to them that an increase in the number of beds is absolutely necessary. The number estimated varies, and it is obvious that it must be limited by the resources available, though there must be unceasing effort to make the resources approach more and more closely to the requirements of the population. We may take it that it is desirable that there should be a minimum of 4,000 beds available for the classes that are in urgent need of treatment in hospitals. Taking the mean population for the next 15 or 20 years at 13,00,000, and calculating as in paragraph 4 that four-fifths are in need of going to hospitals for treatment, this will give a ratio of 3.8 beds per mille of this proportion of the population.

There is a general concensus of opinion that the J. J. Hospital should be greatly enlarged. Its central position and proximity to the poorest quarters render it well suited to be a central institution. The necessity for providing thoroughly efficient medical teaching for students also requires a large and thoroughly equipped hospital. At the same time, the warning of Colonel Gordon Tucker against the danger of too large an institution must be borne in mind. When the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel is ready, every quarter of the town will be within fairly easy reach of a General Hospital, with the exception of Worli and Mahim, for which a new hospital should be provided. Elsewhere, the required increase in the total number of beds should be obtained by adding to existing buildings, and by creation of hospitals for special diseases, as suggested in the next paragraph.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

Although it is obvious that hospitals for special diseases will become increasingly necessary, as medical science makes yet further progress, and as medical men specialise yet more in particular forms of disease and infirmity, yet the primary duty of Government and the Municipality, and of the citizens in general, is to provide for general treatment, and to arrange for special accommodation in the first place only for those diseases which are likely to affect future generations, and to spread havoc among the population of the country in general. In this respect Bombay has a special responsibility since a very large portion of its labour on which its prosperity greatly depends is drawn from the districts of the Presidency, particularly the Deccan and the Konkan. The diminution of the population observable in some of these districts must be attributed mainly to the diseases contracted by the inhabitants during the seasonal period of work in Bombay. Special hospitals are, as the answers to the questionnaire show particularly necessary for tuberculous and venereal cases, while the number of maternity homes should be greatly increased. The excellent work done in the maternity homes established largely through the efforts of Lady Willingdon only provides for a fraction of the cases, but they have served to show that the poorer women of all castes will come readily to these homes. It is in these directions that the efforts to provide increased hospital accommodation should in the first place be concentrated.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

As regards the administration of Hospitals there is a large body of opinion in favour of a Central Board. The present system is clearly open to much objection. Some of the hospitals are maintained by Government; others by the Municipality, a few special institutions are run by separate bodies, and are aided by grants. Private charitable effort is conspicuously absent. Neither the money of the charitably inclined, nor the time and brains of private persons who are willing to use them in the public interest, are sufficiently utilised. There is no co-ordination in system or management; and institutions run by Government, the Municipality, or private bodies may be worked on entirely different lines. The lack of unity of system largely reflects on the question of finance. A tendency is observable in all countries, but nowhere more so than in India, to regard it as unnecessary for the public to subscribe to help State or rate supported institutions, in whose management the public have only an indirect voice. Both, therefore, for administrative and financial reasons we think that a Hospital Board would be desirable. We are not unaware of the difficulties involved. But we think that an arrangement on the lines suggested by Colonel Bakhle is desirable.

HOSPITAL FINANCES.

We now come to the financial question, on which the decision of the whole question must depend. So far, in Bombay, the medical expenditure has been practically entirely borne by Government, and the Municipality. Inadequate as it is, it is a heavy burden on the finances of these bodies, on which, as is well known, there are ever-increasing demands. At the same time, while we do not question the value or necessity of the other objects for which increased expenditure is sought, such as Primary Education, it is clear that these objects cannot be fully attained, and the money spent on them must be largely wasted if the health conditions of the population and particularly of the children are bad. Expenditure on public health is therefore the truest economy; and treatment in hospitals is a most important part of such expenditure. We are therefore strongly of opinion that, if Government devotes a portion of its income raised by special taxation or otherwise to Bombay, or permits the Municipality to impose special taxation, a portion of the receipts should be specifically allotted for hospital expenditure.

We do not, however, suggest that the whole of the necessary funds should be provided by taxation. The unfortunate tendency in India to expect the State, or the Local Body, to do everything has already been referred to. There is another tendency, to expect that medical treatment should be given free. This is perhaps based on the fact that ancient medical institutions in this country were charitable in their nature. But it is obvious that charity has never fully met medical requirements, and does not do so at present, and that funds for the full provision of medical resources, and for the gratuitous treatment of the really necessitous, can only be provided by taking a portion of the cost of treatment from those who are able to pay it. In England although, as already observed, the charitable effort for the maintenance of hospitals is there far greater than in any other country, payment for treament is taken according to the patient's means. This only goes a portion of the way towards the support of the hospitals but much of the further money required is supplied by voluntary payments by the working classes, who are aware of the great benefit to them of the hospitals. In many other cases there are regular payments, made from deduction of the weekly wage, by the working classes, as an Insurance Fund against sickness which are supplemented by proportional payments by employers. We consider that some arrangement of the sort could be both necessary and possible in Bombay, particularly in the well organised and clearly defined Mill Industry.

Other means of interesting the public such as the institution of Hospital weeks might well be introduced in India. Without a well-organized and regularly maintained system of raising funds, it will not, we think, be possible to provide fully for hospital needs. The Hospital Board suggested in the previous paragraph will be of the greatest assistance, and indeed indispensable, for the raising of voluntary or charitable funds.

* 36 beds reserved for Parsees at the J. J. Hospital.

† The Northcote Police Hospital has 80 beds, which will shortly be increased to 112.

*Includes Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

†Excluding Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

PUNJAB PRESS ASSN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

To safeguard the rights and interests of Press employees, an Association with the name of "The Punjab Press Association" has been formed in Lahore with Mr. Raizada Shanti Narain, till lately Editor of the "Bande Mataram" as the president and about 100 members on the roll.

THE PRINCE IN VANCOUVER.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Vancouver. Ten thousand citizens cheered the Prince of Wales when he embarked for Victoria. An application has been made for a special licence to hunt game in British Columbia for the Prince and his party.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH.

"WELL IN ALL RESPECTS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

A message received to-night from Delhi in the "Navjivan" office states:—"Bapu is well in all respects. In a letter received to-day, Mr. Gandhi writes that it is difficult to believe that he is fasting. There is no difficulty even in spinning. God will vouchsafe a safe termination of the fast."

ANGLO-INDIANS' MEETING.

PENAL CODE AND COMMUNITY'S DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association which was held to-day under the presidency of Lt.-Colonel H. A. Gidney has adopted a resolution recording its sense of deep concern at the anomalous and unsatisfactory position occupied by the Anglo-Indian community under the Indian Penal Code in so far as it touches trial by jury and earnestly requesting the Government of India to give the matter their urgent and sympathetic consideration with a view to removing this anomaly. Another resolution says, the Association views with much surprise and disappointment the attitude of Government in respect of the claims of the community for the formation of an Anglo-Indian unit and requests Government that early steps be taken to raise such a regiment in deference to the unanimous wishes of the community. A third resolution urges the amalgamation of all Associations with the Bengal (reconstituted) Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

The Rev. Mr. Curtis was then elected senior Vice-President and Mr. Slaney junior Vice-President of the Association.

VICEROY'S KATHIAWAR TOUR

STAY AT RAJKOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 5.

Arrangements to accord a fitting reception to His Excellency the Viceroy during his stay in Kathiawar in the last week of November are well under way. As His Excellency's stay at Rajkot will be fully occupied with receiving and returning visits of the First Class Ruling Chiefs and with the activities connected with the inaugural Darbar it will not be possible for him to receive an address of welcome from the Rajkot Paraja Pratinidhi Sabha or to grant an audience to the deputation of the Kathiawar Hitavardhak Sabha. As soon as the Rajkot functions are concluded His Excellency will leave Rajkot by a special train for the Gir Forest for lion shooting and after paying a flying visit to Junagadh will proceed to Jamnagar prior to his departure.

NON-PAYMENT IN BURMA.

VIGOROUS MEASURES BEING TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 6.

A Press communique states:—The movement for non-payment of capitation tax has spread widely in Prome and Tharrawaddy districts as well as in Tavoy district and is accompanied by various forms of intimidation including two murders up to date. Vigorous measures are being taken to deal with the situation and the police force in both the districts has been strengthened by a company of military police under the command of a British officer.

SERIOUS FIRE AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

A serious fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a three-storied house in Lahore very close to the Mall, near the Local Associated Press Office. The fire first started on the first floor, the cause being still unknown. It gradually spread through the whole building, wind having played a prominent part in the affair. The building is situated in a most thickly populated Indian quarter and many adjacent houses were considerably damaged. The fire Brigade arrived in time and that saved the whole situation, otherwise more damage would have been done on account of the shortage of water. For some time the fireman could not begin their operations and took about an hour to control the blaze. One woman and her son of about eight years of age who were on the second floor could not come down and they fled into bath room where they were burnt to death. It took more than four hours for the Fire Brigade completely to extinguish the whole flames. The damage is stated to be very heavy besides the loss of two human beings.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

At a meeting of the local municipality held this evening it was resolved to open a Laboratory for the analysis of water, milk and other foodstuffs. The municipality also recorded its agreement with all the amendments proposed in Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act except that proposed in clause 14 which refers to the applications of the Land Acquisiton Act. The municipality proposed the amendments of section 160.

SETTLED FACT

RULE OF FASCISM

MUSSOLINI'S DICTA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Milan.—"Government composed of mediocrities which is continuous is better than Government composed of geniuses which is subject to interruption." "No nation becomes powerful unless it is disciplined", these were two dicta enunciated by Sgr. Mussolini in his speech to-day at the Constitutional Association at which the Premier reviewed the achievements of Fascism, its social legislation and its respect for the King, the Church and the Constitution which had made it a world-wide topic for the past two years drawing many from as far as China, Japan and Australia to study it. He said, "evidently those countries are suffering from lack of authority as Italy was before October, 1922." He announced reopening of Parliament on 10th November in order to discuss and decree laws, the international treaties, the Budget and the reorganisation of the Army. Concluding he said the Fascists desired peace among the parties, but the opponents must first accept the established facts.—Reuter.

SUCCESS OF MANCHURIAN TROOPS.

CHIHLI TROOPS CUT OFF.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mukden.—Chang-tso-lin's headquarters state that a part of the Third Brigade has cut off the retreat of the Chihli troops at Chapeng, south-west of Lingyuan, capturing

one fully equipped mixed brigade. The headquarters also report that the Manchurian troops have scattered and pursued the thirteenth and ninth Chihli Divisions securing numerous guns, rifles and stores.—Reuter.

CHINESE TREASURY BONDS

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Peking.—Arrangements have been completed for the issue of Chinese treasury bonds of the nominal value of forty-two hundred thousand dollars. Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, has undertaken a service loan on the understanding that the proceeds will be exclusively devoted to the civilian administrative expenses and maintenance of order in the capital during the present crisis.—Reuter.

PRINCESS MARY'S BABY CHRISTENED.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 5.

The second son of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles was christened in the village church of Goldsborough in Yorkshire yesterday. He received the name Gerald David.—B. O. W.

CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 6.

Mr. A. R Banerji, Dowan of Mysore, speaking at the 11th annual meeting of the Mysore Co-operative Societies, said that, judging on the basis of population, the co-operators of Mysore had a record which could compare very favourably with many British Indian provinces. For a population of nearly six million, they had 17 banks, over 1500 societies with a membership of nearly 93,000 and working capital of 84 lakhs. The total volume of the transaction during the past year amounted to more than two and a half crore of rupees and the reserve fund was about 12 lakhs.

TOTAL LOSS IN COCHIN STATE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

In the course of a Press Communique issued by the Cochin Durbar about the recent floods in the State, the total loss of human lives is estimated to be twenty. It is further estimated that more than three thousand heads of cattle were lost and 10,204 houses were totally destroyed. The total damage is estimated at over six lakhs.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Lytton were among the guests at a meeting of the Gurkha Officers' Association at Darjeeling.

FOR A REGIME OF PEACEFULNESS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MAHATMA'S FAST.

he following appeared in "Navjivan" ginally in Gujarati:—

uite ordinarily Mahatmaji begins his yers and charged with exhilaration cts his own Bhajan. Mahatmaji be- in the following manner, a conver- ion with Mahadev Haribhai Desai.

Mahatmaji: Well Mahadev regarding auri Chaura and Bombay occurrences I observed fast, and did you understand significance of it. Mahatmaji further there were persons at Chauri-Chaura had never seen him, nor even had a sing acquaintance with him. In the cent case there were innumerable men, had an intimate acquaintance with

Mahadev: Shaukat Ali and Mahomed are straining their utmost to establish ty betwixt the contending sections. re are yet many persons who cannot in manner be influenced by the Ali Bro- s, and in such circumstances Shaukat and Mahomed Ali cannot do anything.

Mahatmaji said: "You have altogether oduced a different topic. Shaukat and homed are pure and pristine gold. They really doing their utmost to cement the ences. But this game cannot in wise be handled at present. Six ths ago it could have been brought un- control. I know the fast will stir them he very depths. But it is not intended yield any influence over anybody.

Mahadev: You have not given me an ng of the mistake for which you can eld responsible.

"SELF-PURIFICATION."

Mahatmaji: Mistake! The mistake is ve proved perfidious towards the Hindu munity. I have advised my Hindu bre- n to be on terms of amity with the omedans, and that too in defence of the s and fields owned by the Mahomedans. ve asked the Hindus to immolate their , mind and wealth, and even to-day I been preaching to them non-violence. ve admonished them to die, but never others and while they were dying, I ted them to inaugurate a regime of efulness. This is the lesson I am im- ing at present. What has been the mate outcome of this sort of advice that tendered to them. Many a temple of s was razed to the ground! How many rs of mine have laid complaints before by way of corroboration of this. Yes- day only I told Hakimji that my sis- are struck with consternation, at the the Mahomedan Goondas and in places, it is difficult for them even to out? With what countenance shall I ach my Hindu brethren, and tell them *in nuce* that they should exercise self- traint. I had given the Hindus a run assurance, that they would be pro- ly recompensed and would receive fair atment at the hands of their Mahome- n brethren, and I have advised Hindus remain amicably disposed towards the homedan brethren. Strength no longer ains in me, since I cannot prove that assurance has any truth about it. ther Mahomed Ali nor Shaukat Ali have strength enough to bring the assurance effect. Shall my utterance be audible the present moment? I have a last d reserved for the Hindus, I have to them to die. I shall set an example le first dying. While myself dying, I discover to them the key to meet death. ad started the movement of non-co-ope on and the people having failed to rea- its fundamental signficance have begun non-co-operate against one another and ng themselves. The reason for this is yself am not non-violent. My fast is a cess of self-purification, and I must un- go penance to absolve myself. I do not me anybody, and the fault rests with alone. My reserve strength lies impair- Discomfited, and with my strength ing been impaired, I had no recourse but to implore the Almighty who re- us always seated in his regal state. To alone, I shall render myself audible one else shall hear me.

ANCIENT PARALLELS.

Our ancient rishis and munis, what they doing? It is recorded that they d to perform excruciating penance, rtaking of the fruits and flowers of the est. They used thus to perform penance ting over a period of hundreds of years. hear them having performed penance in caves of rocks.

Parvati had undertaken the aparnavra- . What significance has that vow to us? ndu Dharma is replete with such ins- nces of meditation and excruciating pen- ce."

Shaukat Ali came and Mahatmaji thus gan to harangue with him. "When I st my eyes all around, I found nothing t discouragement and I found my stren- h completely paralysed. I could no long- effect anything tangible nor conduct y itinerant political campaign. It is t to be believed that the Hindus in Delhi re any longer absolute confidence in me. ere is a general distrust prevalent. Will those people in whose homes, hein- s murders were committed deign to ar me? Shall I be audible to them when talk about forgiveness? The people of juman are not favourably disposed to d a patient hearing to Hakimji Sahib. st when all this transpired, I heard ut Kohat, I reasoned within myself at shall be next done. I have ever re- ined an irresponsible optimist, but my imism should have always sufficient ndation to rest upon. Shaukat likewise an irresponsible optimist. His optimism no sufficient basis to rest upon. No- y would pay heed to him. In Gujarat ody was prepared to hear, what Abbas and Mahadev had to say. The trouble was narrowly averted at Ahmedabad. At Meerut everything seemed ready for the trouble. The fact that these troubles were unavoidable is a sign indicative of my weak- ness. What shall I do at the supreme mo- ment, when I am thus absolutely paralysed? I have come to my magnetic influence over hundreds and thousands of my sisters. They tell me, whatever Gandhi says, we ac- quiesce in. They shape their conduct in accordance with the advice they get from me. They are in a state which excites ter- ror. I shall demonstrate to them how I will die.

It would be alright if both the com- munities should contend, exhibiting com- mendable courage. The situation neces- sitating my fast would not have arisen. In this case, the extent of our impotent weakness cannot be sufficiently gauged. Throwing stones, people take to their heels, commiting crimes people run, and subse- quently they resort to the Courts, and there they attempt to distort facts, and falsify evidence.

"REGAINING RESERVE STRENGTH."

What answer shall I tender my Hindu brethren. Let me tell them, that I have spent away my reserve strength, and by fasting I intend to regain it back.

People may say Mahomed Ali has proved perfidious towards me, and such a thing would be quite unbearable even to hear. I can expiate myself from this, only by dying. I am undergoing therefore a pro- cess of self-purification; and conserve my strength. I must not be so misconstrued when I tell you all this. Think for a mo- ment I have become a Mussalman and ad- monishing my Mussalman brethren in the preceding manner. I strained myself to be attached towards Islam, and the best that was in me I offered for it. It is an essen- tial characteristic feature with me to dis- cover that which is sublime and noble in every religion. I intend still more to puri- fy my soul, and render it supremely strong. If this is done, it shall have its own effect on the different communities. My princi- ple is that my body must be subjected to absolute subordination and control and by doing so enhance the power and force of the soul. This day our inability to do any sort of work is quite patent. We have turned out to be mischief mongers. Our penance has proved inadequate to cope with the situation.

Man is by nature innocent, and to please the person that comes in contact with him he does at times acts which do not deserve to be done. What Dharma instructs is that should the combined forces of the world stand enraged, the person who has undertaken to do a duty shall perform it unmindful of the opposition that is thus of- fered. Why should I entertain the pride therefore that the world shall be aggrieved at my fast.

THE CALL OF DHARMA.

Supposing we relinquish our duty and dharma impelled by the consideration that we should show due deference to what others are prone to think, all nobility and reverential fear in that case, shall be lost in this world. The mother of Ramachandra, Kaikeyi, demanded the banishment of Ramachandra. Dasaradha had to tender his approval. In common parlance the act of Dasaradha would be styled as verging upon madness. But Sri Ramachandra was immoveable. It was also made clear to Sri Ramachandra that Dasaradha was destined to die extremely tormented in mind, and it was also said that Ayodhya would be widowed; and all this remonstrance Sri Rama disregarded. Tulsidoss has said therefore, "It was the usual case with Raghukala not to budge an inch from the given word. It is better to die than yield, but the word uttered shall always be main- tained."

Ayodhya became shorn of all glory Dasa- radha was dead, but Rama remained still implacable. Viswamitra requested Dasa- ratha to give away his two sons. Did Dasa- ratha submit a denial to this request of Viswamitra? Harischandra caused a sword to run across the throat of his dear wife Taramati. All such deeds are possible only when persons are propelled by an infinite faith in God. Such deeds are not possible of performance by those that intend to wrestle with God.

The world and my body, are matters of no very great concern to me. Wealth and this body are ephemeral and momentary and are absolutely futile. Let God extract as much work as possible out of this my body. I shall do what I regard as Dharma. In this none shall prevent me.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will pub- lish the following in the interest of the public.

You had published in your issue of the 29th instant the correspondence between Mr. S. R. Sapre and Mr. M. G. Kale, the Sec- retary, N. M. C. Council. It seems, the Council had requested him to se any of them at the appointed time. Accordingly, I hope, he must have interviewed them.

So may I ask Mr. Sapre in the interest of the students and also the public, whe- ther he had been to the college and also whether he got any satisfactory informa- tion?

Will he enlighten us on this subject?— Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Oct. 3.

A LETTER TO MR. S. R. DAS.

(Continued from page 6.)

tain age it is essential to unlearn what one has learnt during a life-time before one can learn anything new? For it is the privilege of the old to cherish illusions. Of one thing, however, there is no doubt. Not merely Bengal but the whole of India will feel not only relieved but grateful to you for the reassuring news of your anxiety to obtain Swaraj. To me, of course, that was nothing new since you had several times told me of the glad news. But all true Liberals have to reiterate this fact openly lest the public, judging by their conduct, may lose sight of it.

Are you having a very busy time of it now-a-days with conducting law suits and ploitical parties and gerrymandering of votes for our friends, Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Ghaznavi, as well as thinking out plans for the next general election in which, I hope, by the way, that you will succeed not only in defeating my uncle's party but in winning at last a seat for yourself? For it was in a moment of nervous tension when perhaps half-a-dozen candidates for the third ministership who claimed simultaneously that you had promised it to *them* must be needlessly worrying you that you wrote that letter to me. Or else how could you attribute to me, your son, a belief in violence when what I merely said was that it was "force," that is what you call "moral pressure" in another connection, that was the only solution. You will now see that I expressed my "regret" at the discovery of a bomb factory in Calcutta not because it was discovered as you suppose but be- cause it existed which shows that some of our young men are falling back upon this method in despair while there are not wanting otherr to serve under a foreign bureaucracy and lend tacit or active sup- port to its policy of coercion on the prepos- terous ground of our helplessness. I am sure you have heard of an individual on the Bombay side called Gandhi in whom many people seem to be interested over here though you do not mention him once in your letter dealing with Indian politics. Is it true what many people tell me here that it was Gandhi and not repressive legis- lation that weaned away our young men from faith in violence? You tell me that armed force should be discarded because it cannot succeed, yet this Gandhi, I hear believes that such force is utterly immoral. Thus he seems to be more moderate even than yourself, yet why has he such in- fluence? But surely, dear papa, there must be some more moral ground for co-opera- tion with the British Government than their possession of military prowess! A constitu- tion that cannot function save with the backing of explosives and aeroplanes can- not be a permanent one. Or even if it were, would it deserve our loyalty? Why not discuss the subject at some consolation- dinner to bolting-Ministers? Or with Lord Lytton over walnut and wine? But I was frankly delighted with your remark that though self-interest is the ruling principle even of England, she is often guided by a deep-rooted feeling of righteousness. How true! When only the other day I went to see one of Mr. Bernard Shaw's dramas, I heard Napoleon say almost the same thing there. "There is nothing so bad or so good that you will not find Englishmen doing it; but you will never find an English- men in the wrong." remarks Napoleon al- most anticipating you; "He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles; he enslaves you on imperial principles; he robs you on commercial prin- ciples; he bullies you on manly principles. His watchword is always duty; and he never forgets that *the nation which lets its duty get on the opposite side to its interest is lost.*" Thus you will see that the dilemma which puzzles you between the liberal professions of British statesmen and Jallianwalla Bagh or Justice McCardie's condonation of Dyerism or the treatment of Indians in the Empire can be easily resolv- ed by the Shavian method. You think it necessary that we should study English character if we want to obtain freedom. As you will perceive, I am faithfully following your advice.

* * * *

One last word about, the difficulties you suggest, though I have much more to say. I always wonder why we grow panicky about the possible evils from unaccustomed conditions while we put up with complete equanimity, indifference and helplessness with far worse evils what you call petty and irritating tyrannies—which we have learnt to take as a matter of course. You ask our "people to look ahead." During my studies in History at Cambridge recently—they don't take, by the way, Mommsen very seriously, over here—I learnt that in the Middle Ages many of the monarchs and statesmen, looking too "far ahead,' were in- duced by their fear of poison to indulge in a diet of antidotes. It is said that they took antidotes for all the chief poisons be- fore breakfast because they feared that during the day their food was sure to be poisoned by one substance or another. But many of them ruined their health for ever by these preventive medicines, and precau- tion itself thus took the place of a disease. A nation, like those individuals, may damage itself permanently by insisting on too many precautions. And with the reac- tion of vested interests—whose existence you do not deny—and the apathy of the mass of people, procrastination becomes a more subtle and constant danger than pre- matureness in politics. Believe me, father, there is no short-cut to freedom. You have misread history through the habit of police-court calculation. You are wrong in your counsel of opportunism to please the Englishman. I want more than he is pleased to give.

With kind regards to Lord Lytton who, I trust, is now no longer busy in writing explanatory letters to the Poet Tagore and —though in a hurry you have forgotten to sign your letter—with great respect your- self.

I remain,
Yours ever devoted
Son of S .R. Das.

P. S.—Why not come over to Cambridge and try to re-read history with me? It will be useful to you and India cannot now be the worse for your absence.

SONNY.

PRESIDENCY JAILS IN 1923

NEW CENTRAL PRISON AT NASIK

INCREASE IN FLOGGING CASES.

The following summary of the Adminis- tration Report of the Bombay Jail Depart- ment for 1923 has been furnished to us by the Director of Information:—

There has been no change in the number of Central, District, Special and Extra- mural Prisons, says the Administration Re- port of the Bombay Jail Department for 1923. The new Central Prison at Hindalgi (Belgaum) with accommodation for 940 pri- soners has been ready for occupation since 3rd January, 1924, and it will no doubt relieve the constant overcrowding at Bija- pur District Prison, Yeravda Central Pri- son and other jails. A prison with accom- modation for 365 is under construction in Bombay for under-trial and short- term prisoners. Also a scheme for a Central Prison at the Acetone Factory at Nasik has been approved by Government, and fair plans and estimates are under preparation. This prison will take in 1,200 prisoners.

The total number of convicts admitted was 25,133, of whom 996 were females. The daily average population was 9,729, as com- pared with 10,546 in the previous year. The year closed with a population of 12,788. The number of under-trial prisoners was 66,348 against 65,857 in 1922.

The number of juvenile prisoners below 16 years of age was 49, of whom 8 were females. In the Borstal Jail at Dharwar 211 boys were admitted during the year against 204 in 1922. In this jail the boys receive the ordinary elementary school training and in addition great attention is paid to their moral education and to their physical development. The health and dis- cipline of the inmates have been good.

DISCIPLINE.

There are signs that there was an in- crease of lawlessness in the prisons. The increase was particularly noticed at Ye- ravda Central Prison and to a smaller ex- tent in Ahmedabad Central Prison, Bija- pur District Prison and the Sind Convict Gang. The number of prison offences dealt with by the Courts was 85 as compared with 18 in 1922, while the offences dealt with by Prison Superintendents increased from 19,650 to 22,836. The punishments inflicted by the latter numbered 24,520 and consisted of warnings, penal diet, separate cellular and solitary confinement, hand- cuffing and link fetters. Warnings formed 13.5 per cent. of the total number. The number of punishments inflicted at Ye- ravda show the considerable increase of 2,436, the increase being due to a larger average jail population, persistent short task, and breaches of jail discipline. There were in all 98 floggings, as compared with 36 in 1922, of which 54 were in Yeravda Central Prison. The increase was partly due to the mutinous conduct of the Mulshi Peta prisoners. Only 8 convicts escaped during the year and 5 of these were re- captured.

RELEASES.

17,568 prisoners were released during 1923, of whom 827 were on appeal, 10,844 on expiry of sentence, 3,162 under remis- sion rules and 2,735 under orders of Gov- ernment. The total number of prisoners re- leased under the remission system was 2,320 against 3,290 in 1922. This decrease was due to the fact that during 1922 a large number of long-term prisoners was released on the recommendation of the Prison Enquiry Committee. Special remis- sions mainly for good and extra out-turn of work and for good conduct were award- ed to 3,058 and 2,660 prisoners against 3,695 and 2,110 in the year 1922.

The system recommended by the Indian Jail Committee of promoting habituals to the grade of night watchmen to watch over habitual prisoners at night has been intro- duced this year and found to work satis- factorily.

HEALTH AND DIET.

The medical arrangements in the jails in the Presidency are that every central, spe- cial and district prison has a hospital in- side the jail compound under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer. Special precautions are taken to safeguard the health of the prisoners. Prisoners are weighed fortnightly and anybody showing loss of weight is carefully examined and his diet changed according to the needs of the case. All new admissions of under- trials and convicts are inoculated against plague, if plague is prevalent in the dis- trict. Prophylactic quinine is given once or twice a week during the malarial season. Patients discharged from hospitals are ad- mitted to a convalescent gang before being returned to duty. Special attention is given to teeth scaling in all the jails as it has been proved that this has a profound effect on the health of the prisoners. The death rate per mille is 10.9,—it was 14.5 in 1922, and is the lowest recorded in all the Presidencies in India. The general diet is composed of congee in the early morning before work commences. The morning meal, which is served at about 10 a.m. con- sists of two breads (made of jawari, bajree or wheat) and dall or curried vegetable. The evening meal issued at 4 p.m. con- sists of two breads (made of jowari, bajree or wheat) and dall or vegetable. On Sun- days the meat-eating prisoners get mutton in lieu of dall. Convict Overseers in all the jail (and monitors in the Dharwar Juve- nile Jails) get wheat bread always and mutton on Wednesdays also. Rice-eaters are given rise, in lieu of flour, on the re- commendation of Medical Officers. Distri- bution of food is done on parade in proper measures, under the supervision of a respon- sible official. After the breads are cooked, they are kept on fly-proof racks and re- moved in zinc tinned boxes or wooden trays at the time of distribution. Dall, curry or vegetable are brought in metal vessels and distributed to prisoners seated in two lines, the arrangements being such that low caste prisoners are fed separately. All food is cooked by high class Hindus, Brahmins having a separate place in the same enclo- sure. Prisoners unable to eat or digest the ordinary prison food are given modified diets, viz., rice, dall without condiments, etc., under orders of the Medical Officer. Lime chillies and carrot or mango pickles are prepared and issued to prisoners pe- riodically.

INDUSTRIES.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour was 9,569. In addition to sup- plying labour outside the jails to the Pub- lic Works and Railway Departments they were employed upon grinding, cooking, con- servancy, gardening, water pumping, re- pairs to jail buildings and other such work for jail use. The largest industrial centre is Yeravda Central Prison where printing is the principal industry employed 303 pri- soners. This jail also manufactureres cotton tape, woollen and cotton carpets, file strings, carpentry, blacksmith and tinsmith work, cane articles, cotton and woollen clothing, zinc pots and plates for the use of the prisoners. It has also a quinine factory. Similar articles are produced at other prisons, namely, at Ahmedabad, Hy- derabad, Dhulia, Thana, etc. There is no machinery in any of the factories in the jails except the printing machinery at Ye- ravda. At every jail there is a sale room at the main gate where articles are sold to the public. The total number of prisoners employed on manufactures alone was 2,128.

The total cash earnings of jail industries amounted to Rs. 2.56,587, the average per head being about Rs. 78.

The gross expenditure on all jails de- creased in the year under report by Rs. 3,20,801, that is to say, the amount in 1923 was Rs. 18.36,065 as against Rs. 21.56,866 in 1922. The average cost per head was Rs. 151 as against Rs. 165 in 1922.

The Released Prisoners' Aid Society con- tinued to do good work and helped 272 released prisoners during the year.

There were 191 official visitors, 560 visits were paid by official visitors and 172 by non-official visitors.

NO. FOOD FOR 26 DAYS.

A CAWNPORE TRIAL PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE.

The "Pratap" of Cawnpore understands that of the "Bolshevik" conpiracy case prisoners, Mr. Dange is in Sitapur Jail, Mr. Usmani in Bareilly jail, Mr. Muzaffar in Rae Bareli jail and Mr. Nalin, perhaps in Gorakpur jail. It further understands that as a protest against jail treatment Mr. Usmani went on a hunger strike and did not take any food for 26 days. Milk was given to him by a rubber tube. On the 27th day, Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan visited him and persuaded to end the food strike.

The Publicity officer, the Central Provinces writes:—

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 27th September 1924, amounted to 671 against 703 in the preceding week. Plague in mild form continued in Nagpur, Jubbul- pore, Seoni, Betul, Amraoti, Yeatmal and Akola districts. In all 189 attacks with 110 deaths were reported in 4 towns and 21 villages. Precautionery measures were taken and medical relief provided by the epidemic and vaccination staffs and also by the local dispensary officers.

(Continued from column 6.)

cal staff employed in the King Edward Hos- pital should consist of properly qualified in- dependent Indian gentlemen not in actual Government service. He wanted this to be added as an additional clause to the pro- position. He also wanted that the Boycott resolution should be kept in view by the Committee when equipping the hospital.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said there must be no racial discrimination in making appoint ments to the hospital and college.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said institutions which were carried on with local money should be conducted under the direction of capable Indians who could be found in any number in the city.

The Commissioner requested Mr. Nari- man not to move his amendment at this stage, because he must remember that the eight lakhs for the King Edward Memorial Hospital were given on certain conditions, and if the amendment was adopted they would be unable the accept the sum. The schedule before the Corporation was dis- tinctly tentative, and he asked the Corpora- tion to give the Medical Relief Committee full latitude in the matter.

Dr. Deshamukh in replying said the medi- cal profession was a cosmopolitan profession and there should be no racial discrimination or bias. But the way the Indian Medical Profession in Bombay was treated justified that bias to some extent. But the fact was that the best men in foreign countries never came to India, even in privileged places where the emoluments were high. How could they expect the best brains in Ame- rica and England to come out to India? At the present time the Indian medical pro- fession in Bombay was in the strongest position than any other foreign profession. It was all very well to say that the appoint- ments should go to the best brains, but they must remember that when Sir W. Osler applied for the Chair of Medicine at Edinburgh it chucked him out. The same thing was done to Prof. Sherington. He condemned this local feeling, but it existed all the same and they could not ignore it. They could not get the best men from out of India, and they had to appoint Indians; besides, they had to ob- serve the conditions under which the money was given to them by Mr. Goverdhandas Sunderdas. There ought to be some sym- pathy between the students and the pro- fessors, and that could not be the case where European professors were concerned. He accepted the amendment, he said.

The proposition as amended by Mr. Nari- man was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thurs- day next.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENTS

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel pre- siding. Only about a dozen items were dis- posed of in the course of two and half hours, owing to the controversy which was raised on apparently innocent looking subjects. The Corporation asked the Commissioner to take back the men and women into the Municipal chawls at Valpakhadi, whom he had forcibly ejected without recourse to law and who were now living in the streets. These persons, mostly women and children, were sitting in the porch in an utterly wrtecbed condition. The Corporation also sanctioned the schedule of appointments for the King Edward College and Hospital, with Mr. Nariman proviso that the men appointed should all be Indians.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Depressed India Association, stating that the Municipal ser- vants of the Conservancy Department resid- ing at the Municipal chawls at Valpakhadi complained that they had been served with notices asking them "to drive away their nearest relatives" from their rooms before the 30th September and informing them that if they did not do so their services would be dispensed with and they would be required to vacate their rooms compulsorily; that there were twenty-two families living in this place nearly for the last twenty years and that since January last Rs. 2 per member of a family were deducted from the pay of the Municipal servant who occu- pied the room; that the time given for vacating was very short; they pointed out that it was always a good thing for mem- bers of a family to live together and that it was the Bhangis and the Dhods that were keeping the City sanitary. They re- quested that inquiries might be made as to why those servants had been asked to vacate and that the needful might be done in the matter.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved for the ap- pointment of a Committee to go into the question and in the meantime the Com- missioner be asked to admit the men back into the rooms they had vacated. He said some of the persons were turned out even when they were ill, and that ought not to have been done by the Commissioner.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Commis- sioner had shown a very strong desire not to accept the proposition, but he hoped the House would have no hesitation in accept- ing it. These people who had been ex- pelled at the beginning of the month had, since then, been putting up in the streets. They were driven out because they were not Municipal employees, and it was an extraordinary theory that a Municipal em- ployee should have no guest. Even if the Commissioner was right, he hoped the House would go into the question before agreeing to the course taken by the Com- missioner.

Mr. R. S. Nicklejay, Mrs. Hodgkinson and Mr. Wilson also spoke.

The Commissioner said Mula Laxman, one of the ejected man, was the leader of a gang who was once convicted by the Court for assault. He occupied a room in the chawl which was in the name of his wife who was a Municipal employe. These people had been ejected because he had received letters of complaints from the residents of the chawls whom these people were harrass- ing. Some of them were also gamblers. Another thing was that there were many Municipal servants, who were not properly housed, and it was the duty of the Corpora- tion to house these first. It was not proper to stay his hands while the enquiry was pending as he would be glad to furnish them with a full report on the whole subject.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for favourable consideration as he thought some hardship was inflicted on the poor people who were turned out of the chawls.

Mr. Barodawalla seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wanted the Commis- sioner to treat the Corporation fairly in the matter. What the Commissioner had done was to take the matter into his own hands, while the question was pending be- fore the Corporation for final disposal, and had already expelled the men. These men were there since the time of Dr. Turner and there had been no complaint against them so far. Now that the executive had com- plained against these men, he would say that the real reason was that the ejected men were an obstruction in the way of the executive in getting something out of the tenants who were staying there. They had no power, however rich and however power- ful they might be, to expel these men with- out proper course of law.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said Mula Laxu- man's wife was a whole time worker in the employ of the Corporation and the husband had a right to live wth his wife in the chawl. The petitions written to the Com- missioner were some four months old and he wondered why he had taken no action on them before this.

The proposition was adopted by a majo- rity.

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL.

The Corporation then considered the re- port of the Medical Relief Committee re- garding the equipment and management of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

Dr. G. V. Deshamukh moved that the report be approved and adopted and that sanction be given subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee to the schedule of appointment for the College and Hospital, except the appointment of the Dean of the College.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the medi-

(Continued in column 5.)

EAST AND WEST.

TURKEY IN LONDON.

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

SHOULD THE SUDAN BE EGYPT'S?

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Turkish Ambassador Zekiai Bey arrived last week, and took up his residence at the Turkish Embassy, 69 Portland Place. Commander Kenworthy, M.P. called upon the Ambassador on behalf of the Anglo-Turkish Society. When the Minister has presented his credentials and entered on public business, Comm. Kenworthy and the Hon. Mrs. Kenworthy will hold a reception in his Excellency's honour.

Captain E. H. Griffin, a sturdy pro-Turk, was among the first to present their compliments to the representative of Angora. The new Ambassador has delighted everyone by business-like and animated interest in everything that relates to trade, commerce and international relations.

BRITISH TRADE.

There is a general decline in trade in Britain evidenced in the returns of August; both imports, exports and re-exports showing lower totals. In these circumstances one can understand the universal anxiety to secure markets old and new. The renewed relations with Russia (which have yet to be confirmed by Parliament, but are pretty sure to be approved) have their origin in the need to develope, even to create, trade. The same spirit greets sympathetically the report of the very creditable way Turkey is battling to balance her budgets, while developing (as much as she can) the stagnant or devastated areas of the country.

TURCO-IRAQI FRONTIERS.

It is said here that a settlement of the Mossoul question will probably not be effected this year. It must not therefore be thought that England is weakening in its resolution that the prospective new oilfield is to be given up to Turkey without a struggle. The British Government is sending off a Minister to "enquire into everything" in Irak, and present a report on recent events there. And this Minister is Lord Thomson, the Air Minister, the person ultimately responsible for the Mesopotamian aerial punishments.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

Zaghloul Pasha is soon to be in London and to discuss with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Foreign Minister, the practicability of future and more definite negotiations between England and Egypt. The Egyptian Nationalists have not been slow to point out at the ultimate Anglo-Egyptian conference, stress should be laid on the precedents set up by the Turco-British negotiations over Mossoul.

Mrs. Margaret T. Symons, a member of the Independent Labour Party, formerly secretary to Keir Hardie; spent many years in Egypt and travelled in the Sudan. She is now delivering lectures which defend both the Sudanese and the Egyptians. She opposes the handing over of the Sudan to Egypt, but strongly supports the Egyptian Nationalists in their claim of freedom from British control.

TEA AND TROUBLE.

The tales to which we were treated a while back, relative to improvements in the treatment of tea labourers in Assam, and a consequent improvement in the Labour shortage, seemed too good to be true. We would have liked to believe that the "labour agitators at work among the most credulous classes in India" had been dished by the simple and benevolent process of making life endurable in the gardens. The leopard, however, proverbially "cannot change his spots"; and now we read in the English Press of thousands of labourers walking away from the plantations. The system of recruitment of tea and coffee labour should be radically altered, especially as the legislative repeal of the old penal punishments is soon to be effected. The labourers are discontented, agitators or no agitators. They declare that the conditions of their pay and future prospects are misrepresented by the recruiters. Mere ignorance, or the credulous acceptance of tales told by agitators, can hardly explain a trek full of hardships, loss of back pay, hunger and destitution. The Indian Government should take some steps to enquire into the question, before a recurrence of the terrible scenes of 1921 is enacted. Meanwhile the Government of Assam is doing something in the direction of medical relief and food distribution; but a lot of improvement is possible and necessary in this work.

THE CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

The promoters of the great Religious Conference to be held this month have transferred it from the gaudy and topical Wembley to the somnolent and eternal South Kensington. They have not, however, altered their unhappy determination to present Islam as divided sharply into three camps. Khwaja Kamalud-Din, of Woking Mosque, strongly dissented from this arrangement; and, although announced as the exponent of "Sunni Islam," he maintains the essential unity of Islam. The authorities yielding to no representations, the Khwaja has by way of protest resolved to leave his address to be read by another and he will not attend in person. To have withdrawn his address altogether would have been unfair, both to his cause and to the authorities, who may have acted innocently in the matter.

EASTERN SWEETS.

Visitors to Wembley Exhibition have remarked on the variety of Eastern sweetmeats, that is to say variety as between nation and nation. I doubt if any one Eastern nation has as many different kinds of sweetmeats as England, where over a thousand varieties are made by one firm alone. The critic may say that a lot of these varieties vary from each other in little else than the shape. Still we are a great sweet-eating country; and now we send out travellers to the East to filch any recipes we can get hold of, in order to adapt them to English tastes. Not only did we make Turkish Delight in England, (and some of it was good enough to send to Turkey); but, by drenching it with the inevitable peppermint, we "evolved" the now celebrated creme-de-mienthe. It remains to be seen what, the piratical traveller will evolve from the Arabian almond and honey cake, or the jaguary which delights thousands (perhaps millions) of juvenile Indians. Let us hope he will decide to leave them alone; for, after all, says "The Daily Telegraph," the few favourite sweets are those which are made from the oldest recipes, and which have been known longest. Those sweets usually consist of a very simple treatment of the ingredients.

SUNNI AND SHIAH.

The Jemiyyet of Islam, projected from Cairo for the year 1925, still engages the attention of Muslims in England, who are (at least some of them) desirous of assuring that the Congress will not be dominated by Cairo. An approximately "Proportional" system of representation is advocated. What chance such modern, though in essence historical, principles will have with the Cairo promoters of the Congress, remains to be seen.

Writing on a proposal that this Congress should be made the occasion of an effort to unite the Sunni and Shi'ah sects of Islam, a prominent English author of works on Muslim History writes: "There is what, in my opinion, constitutes an insuperable obstacle to the union of the two sects on this occasion. The Shi'ahs deny that the Imamate or religious headship can be validly made by election. According to them the Imamate goes by apostolical succession, and ended with the twelfth Imam. The Sunnis, on the other hand consider the Imamate and Khilafat go together by election. Now you will understand the difficulty of bringing the two sects together on the election of an Imam-Caliph for the Sunni world."

HAS NO FEAR NOW

For His Little Son's Safety.

Thankful F. M. S. Father Thanks

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

At Raub, in the Federated Malay States, Mr. G. M. Rajendrum is clerk to the Court. "Following a severe cold," writes Mr. Rajendrum, "my child, aged 3 years, had a cough at night which disturbed his sleep. This cough was attended by difficulty in breathing such as you see in asthmatic people, and it went on for about three months.

"The usual cough mixtures were tried but found useless, so I obtained a bottle of Baby's Own Tablets. A change for the better was noticeable in the child before half these Tablets had been used. Now he is quite free from the trouble. I am indebted to Baby's Own Tablets for the quiet nights he enjoys and for being relieved of all the anxious fears we had about his health."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Guaranteed absolutely pure, and perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets are a remedy for such ailments of childhood as simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation. They check diarrhœa, make teething easy, expel worms, relieve croup and colds, promote sound health-giving sleep and regular development. Chemists sell them, at 1½ annas, the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER AT SEALDAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

A sensational murder has been reported by Government Railway Police at Sealdah. A body clad in Khaddar was found on the 3rd October between Dum Dum and Belghauria stations in the Eastern Bengal Railway. The body has now been identified as that of Santi Chakravarti, the second accused in the Mirzapore bomb case, which was disposed of by Mr. Justice Saharwady and a special jury on September 20th at the Calcutta High Court, as the result of which Santi Chakravarti was acquitted. It is suspected that Santi Chakravarti was murdered for political reasons and his body was thrown under the rails in a secluded spot.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Fatehgarh, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires from Farukahabad under date 5th October:—

The metre gauge line between Raya and Muttra Cantonment has breached. Trains are unable to pass and transhipment is impossible.—A. P.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

DINNER TO EX-MINISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The days are comparatively uneventful. Many have disappeared from the city and the holiday feeling is strong. Russa Road is quiet as Mr. C. R. Das is away at Delhi. The only voices heard during the last week were those of the quondam ministers of the indefatigable and unvanquished Mr. Fazlul Haq in particular. But the quietness of the days is only an apparent factor. Beneath all this seeming quiescence throbs a deep unrest, anxiety for the health of Mahatma Gandhi, trembling interest in the progress of the Delhi Conference and the hope, that something will be achieved and the moral suffering of the Mahatma relieved. The day of fasting and prayer last week was a general success, and it was as spontaneous as it was universal.

"ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA" EPISODE.

The story of the thrashing administered to the editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" by Srimati Santosh Kumari Gupta has furnished genuine amusement to everybody, but it is one of those difficult situations where it is difficult to pronounce unqualified judgment. Whatever the desert of the offender the question arises whether the militaristic method of belabouring the poor man was the most dignified course for the maligned lady to adopt. Though her action has been given publicity by "Forward" with every suggestion of paying her a tribute, the better mind of the Province, of men and women alike, holds that one associated with the politics of the non-co-operation movement and with the Satyagraha struggle at Tarkeshwar might have been less pugilistic. But there is no minimising the offence of this vernacular paper. The offence was not only vulgar but it was highly culpable from another point of view. The class which generally constitutes the clientele of vernacular papers is such that a greater sense of responsibility is demanded of its editors. In this instance, the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" has stained its reputation.

DINNER TO EX-MINISTERS.

The two ministers whom the Council dismissed at its last session have gone in for so much public censure that some of their advisers thought it necessary to give them a consolatory, if not exactly an eulogistic dinner, at Firpo's. The choice of the occasion was as unhappy as the guests themselves. Under decent conditions, no party would have been given when the Mahatma was in the middle of a long fast, and the gastronomic enthusiasm of even ministers and their admirers would have been restrained for a while. But standards are different with our ex-ministers. Mr. Fazlul Haq was in his exhilaration was almost hysterical. When he repudiated charges of corruption against the ministers, he delivered himself somewhat in the manner of ancient orators. He hurled the charge indignantly at his traducers and asked whom they could have possibly bribed. An illuminating analysis of the Council followed, and the ex-minister was soon satisfied that none who composed the Government of Bengal and the Legislative Council could have been bribed. Then Mr. Haq put this question full of sting and venom, as his admirers thought. "And by whom, by poor Ministers, like ourselves, without a mahant, with no big contracts to handle and no salary and *mutwallis* to depose and plunder?"

But Mr. Haq was not so vigorous when he had to explain the letter, a facsimile of which appeared in "Forward." The addressee was a "fictitious" person, and Mr. Haq could only say that his signature was either a clever forgery or it was clandestinely obtained. Second thoughts have opened up more possibilities than one to the mind of our Mr. Haq, and the passage of time may make him a still sadder and wise man. If he does challenge the editor of "Forward" in Court, the truth of the letter will be known both by the world to which he appeals with such martyred innocence and by himself, but an insignificant part of that world in spite of all his fretting and fury.

Apart from personalities, the most liberal contribution of the dinner was that we were still unfit to rule ourselves. The Chairman hoped that the people who had made fools of our countrymen would be soon discredited, and spoke about fitting ourselves for self-government before we claim it. Mr. Fazlul Haq in the blustering style all his own, endorsed "no one outside Bedlam can honestly believe that India will ever attain responsible government, not by patient steps and slow, but by one jump covering the march of centuries." Mr. Surendra Nath Mallick, also an ex-Minister, was even more morbid "can you say you are really qualified to take up the administration in your hands? You are not qualified to do it." The statements reveal provision of acertain category, but they are the strongest condemnation which these men have pronounced against themselves from their own mouths. No one who has no faith in his people has any right to linger even for a day in any popular institution of the land. There is, moreover, a strange lack of taste in that these disparagements have proceeded from the mouths of interested men. They are interested in the sense that they represent the defeated class and bear a grudge against those who unseated them from the offices they coveted. Human nature being what it is, is bound to attribute these depressing doctrines of national incompetence to personal chagrin, and who can assert it is wrong?

PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

The Indian Association solicitous for the Constitution in a manner which might put Edmund Burke to shame, submitted a memorandum to the Governor of Bengal asking that a demand for Ministers' salaries should be resubmitted to the Council in a new session. This memorandum was based on an analysis of the votes against the Ministers and the confessions of a few Moderates like Sir P. C. Mitter. Some believe a Ministry with a majority in the House can be found. The Governor's reply is a dull affair, as usual. Grown wise by experience, he refuses to take any risks and wants to ensure a majority. It is not time yet to go into this matter fully, as the subject is purely speculative. But this description of the constitutional position will be of interest:—

"It is sometimes argued—and the concluding words of the memorandum appear to endorse the argument—that the distinction between reserved and transferred subjects has now been abolished, but this of course is not the case. Re-transfer or suspension of transfer can only be made by the Secretary of State under Devolution Rule 6 and no such action has yet been taken. If the emergency which prevents the appointment of Ministers were to continue such a step would be inevitable, but His Excellency agrees with your Association that there is at present no justification for such a revocation of the Reforms in Bengal, while so large a majority of the Legislative Council are opposed to it. The present emergency is being treated as temporary, but it can only be brought to an end by an agreement, among those who wish to see new Ministers appointed, to support them when appointed."

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARN.

Although we cannot report any material improvement in our market in so far as enquiry for fresh business is concerned, there is certainly a better feeling about and buyers appear less depressed concerning the future. They expect a larger demand from the up-country consuming markets to set in at any moment, which they hope will be followed by an appreciable rise in prices, thus enabling them to square their books with their recent purchases for October/December shipment. As we write, however, the desire would appear to be the only justification for the thought, for there seems little else to support the optimism. The sales which usually precede the "Poojah" festivities have certainly this year been exceedingly meagre, and it is possible therefore that a considerable amount of deferred activity may take place at a later date than usual.

Grey Shirtings.—These have commanded more attention and we hear of some small sales for October/January shipment. Values in the bazar are steady with if anything a tendency to advance.

Grey Dhooties.—The market is very quiet for this style and no forward transactions are reported. Clearances have also been very poor and prices in consequence are inclined to be easier.

Whites.—This class continues dull although a certain amount of enquiry is in evidence for December/February shipment, but at prices which leave a great deal to be desired.

Miscellancons.—Sarries and Umbrella cloths have been enquired for during the past few days, but we do not hear that any business has been booked. An early revival of the demand for Woollen and Printed cloths is anticipated.

Yarn.—A slight improvement is noticeable in the sales of Home spinnings, as a result of which values have advanced 1½ to 3 pies per morah. There is not yet, however, any enquiry for fresh business, but this should not be long delayed if consumption continues on anything like a satisfactory scale.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bannermill 40s Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-8-0
Wilkinson's 40s Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-9-0
T Red Yarn per lb Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6
Per piece:—

Grey Shirings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs Rs. 10-11-0
Grey Shirings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs Rs. 14-11-0
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs Rs. 15-12-0
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 18
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 18-11-0
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs Rs. 19-3-0
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11-0
Whie Shirtings 40,000 36 in by 40 yds Rs. 27-8
White Shirtings 98 in by 40 yds Rs. 22-4
White Shirtings 99 in by 40 yds Rs. 23-4
White Shirtings Raja 99 in by 40 yds Rs. 11.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round:—

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local Yarn market was depressed during the earlier part of the week, but towards the close a better feeling is in evidence. Prices remain very steady and the tendency is for them to advance.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—
Mule 10s Rs. 4-8-0 to 4-12-0
Mule 12s Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0
Mule 14s Rs. 5 to 5-4-0
Mule 16s Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0
Mule 20s Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0
Mule 22s Rs. 5-13-0 to 6-1-0

COAL MARKET.

There has not been any alteration of note in the market during the week. If anything the tone is slightly weaker, and many Collieries are in need of new orders, which appear to be scarce. Raisings have been better than for some little time past. The wagon supply although erratic has been good on the whole.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

September 30, Heavy Goods.—The firm tone in our last issue has continued throughout the past week, but the volume of business passing has been of a limited nature owing to the high level of rates ruling and Sellers shewing more reserve. Values generally have not registered any material change.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Light C. Bags for October/November at Rs. 57 basis; D W Flour Bags for November/December at Rs. 68-8, for January/March at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-8-0; B Twills for September at Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 65, for October/December at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 62-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs 62, for early February at Rs. 59-8-0, for early May at Rs. 57 to Rs. 57-8-0; Liverpool Twills for early October at Rs. 74 to Rs. 75, for October at Rs. 73.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for January/March at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 66.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B Twills for September at Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 65, for October/December at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 62-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62, for early February at Rs. 59-8-0, for early May at Rs. 57 to Rs. 57-8-0; Liverpool Twills, for early October at Rs. 74 to Rs. 75, for October at Rs. 73, for January/March at Rs. 66-8-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs) for October at Rs. 2-12-0, for October/November at Rs. 2-12-0, for November/December at Rs. 2-12-0, for November/December at Rs. 2-12-0, for December at Rs. 2-12-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for early October at Rs. 71, for October at Rs. 70 to Rs. 71, for early November at Rs. 68 to Rs. 70-8-0 to Rs. 70 to Rs. 71, for November at Rs. 66-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 64 to Rs. 66 to Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 66, for early December at Rs. 66, for December at Rs. 63-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 59; A Twills (48") for November at Rs. 76 basis. Woolpacks, for April/June at Rs. 2-15-0 to Rs. 3.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E Bags for November at Rs. 47-8-0; Heavy C's for Ready at Rs. 57-12-0 to Rs. 59-8-0, for 15th October at Rs. 59, for October at Rs. 59 to Rs. 60, for October/December at Rs. 59 to Rs. 60, for November/December at Rs. 59 to Rs. 59-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 57-12-0, for January/June at Rs. 55-12-0 to Rs. 56-8-0; A Twills for September at Rs. 79, for October at Rs. 78-8-0, for November at Rs. 76, for December at Rs. 75, for January at Rs. 73, for January/March at Rs. 72-8-0 to Rs. 71-8-0, for April at Rs. 69, for April/June at Rs. 68, for June/July at Rs. 67-8-0.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Four Bags for November/December at Rs. 68-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-8-0; B Twills for September at Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 65, for October/December at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 62-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62, for January/March at Rs. 58 to Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 57-12-0 to Rs. 59, for April/June at Rs. 56-8-0; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 73, for January/March at Rs. 66-8-0.

Hessians have fluctuated within narrow limits and not much interest has been displayed by Shippers or Speculators. Trade has been of a restricted nature with the market closing quieter.

9 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for October at Rs. 18-6-0, to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-3-0 to Rs. 18-1-0, for October/December at Rs. 18, for November/December at Rs. 18 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-10-0.

50"—10 ozs for October at Rs. 22-12-0

Hessian Bags 54" x 27" ex 40"—8 ozs for November/December at Rs. 37-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 35

Hessian Bags 56" x 28" ex 40"—8 ozs for April/June at Rs. 37

11 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 24-5-0, for October at Rs. 24-4-0, to Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 24, for October/December at Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 22-10-0, for November/December at Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 22-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 21-4-0.

36"—12 ozs 40" for October at Rs. 25-6-0 basis.

DR. BESANTS' JUBILEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 2.

At a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Local Theosophical Lodge and the League of youth in the College Hall on Wednesday the 1st inst., the Golden Jubilee and the 78th birthday anniversary of Dr. Besant was celebrated, Mr. Indulal Yagnik delivered the opening address. Mr. S. V. Mukherjee was in the chair.

Mr. Yagnik in his address referred to the many sided activities of Dr. Besant and praised the astonishing energy and capacity of leadership which she all along displayed in whatever cause she had taken up. As a free thinker, her atheism was not of the usual brand but was deeply coloured with the religious emotion which she inherited from her mother and with the sympathy for pain and poverty which has distinguished her throughout her life. In her relations with Mr. Gandhi, and particularly in her attitude to his political views, she distinguished herself as a keen fighter but never lost her regard for the Mahatma. In conclusion Mr. Yagnik strongly deprecated the attitude of Mrs. Besant's critics who sought to throw doubt on the honesty of her motive in her recent negotiations with Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Mukherjee, in his closing address, spoke of the public services of Mrs. Besant as a great friend of India. Alone of the English people of her generation she had made the cause of India the cause of the world. She had also demonstrated to the world the high privilege of the service of India and also how that privilege entailed a serious responsibility that the energies that it liberated should be duely measured and controlled. Her life seemed a string of paradoxes. Now a Christian, then a free thinker, and finally a Theosophist, a radical socialist, Indian Home Ruler, pro-reformer and now eager for understanding with the Congress,—all these complex and seemingly opposite phases had their unity in her burning zeal for service and her consuming passion for humanity. Honours and decorations had come to her unsought, and been disdained. Throughout she had lived and worked a probejan—plebeian in name and sympathies—but belonging as of right to that aristocracy of mind, and strength and character, which alone, in the welter of dishonest issues with which this reckless land was shattered, was the only aristocracy that mattered to-day.

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LATE MR. A. B. CLARKE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Education in Baroda has suffered a heavy loss in the untimely death of Mr. A. B. Clarke, Principal of the Baroda College, who passed away at Indore on October 4th. Mr. Clarke's health had been causing much anxiety to his friends for some months past. Three weeks ago he went to Indore for a change of climate, but on Saturday last he succumbed to an attack of double pneumonia.

Mr. Clarke joined the Baroda State service as Professor of English Literature in the Baroda College in September, 1900, after a distinguished career at Jesus College, Cambridge. In November, 1904, he succeeded Mr. Tait as Principal, and held the office until 1917 when he became the Commissioner of Education. Five years later he resumed charge of the College where he remained as Principal until his death. He was a man of great literary ability, and his lectures were an intellectual delight and a source of inspiration to all his students. During his long career as Principal many thousands of our young men came under his influence, and one and all will lament the loss of a valued teacher and friend. Their sympathies will go to his bereaved wife and family.

PORT TRUST CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I recently arrived by the mail and when clearing my baggage after the Custom's examination I found I had to pay Rs. 1 for each of my packages. Well, after paying the charge I thought I was entitled to the free use of the coolies, but found to my horror after my baggage had been put into my conveyance I had to pay the coolies for the work performed. Now, Sir I should like to know why we are charged a rupee for a package when no service is rendered by the Port Trust.

I am sure there is something wrong. If the Port Trust want to levy a charge they must supply free coolies to carry the passengers' baggage and these men should be given a distinguishing dress like the Agents have with a badge to say that they are free coolies.

I hope the Chairman of the Port Trust will kindly look into this.—Yours etc.

A PASSENGER.

Napier Hotel,
Poona, October 3.

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IT is an awful feeling to be conscious of bronchitis tightening its grip on your chest, and the breathing becoming more and more obstructed by the accumulation of phlegm and mucus in the windpipe and throat.

Coughing can't be kept up long without injury to the tissues. Cough you must, though your eyes feel bursting by the racking exertion, your head aches, and your chest is painful at the back, front and sides.

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Madras Presidency.

12-5-19.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC ON BARSI LIGHT RAY.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

The following are among the questions were asked and replied to in the Assembly:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of passengers carried by the Barsi Light Railway to Pandharpur and back from Pandharpur every year?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state the normal volume of this traffic from month to month during the last three years?

(*c*) Are Government aware that goods wagons are freely used for the transport of pilgrims to Pandharpur?

(*d*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of third class passenger carriages available for the transport of pilgrims to Pandharpur over the Barsi Light Railway?

(*e*) Are Government aware that the Pilgrim Committee recommended the stoppage of this practice as early as practicable, and will Government be pleased to state why they have not pressed this successfully on the Barsi Light Railway till now?

(*f*) Will Government be pleased to state the charge that the Barsi Light Railway makes for the transport of third class passengers from Kurduwadi to Pandharpur?

(*g*) Is it a fact that the Barsi Light Railway charge the maximum rate that is permissible?

(*h*) Will Government be pleased to state the dividend declared by the Barsi Light Railway during the last five years?

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons: (*a*) and (*b*). A statement showing, month by month, the number of passengers carried to and from Pandharpur during the last three financial years is laid on the table.

(*c*) Government are aware that goods wagons are used when there is a heavy rush of pilgrims during the principal fairs at Pandharpur, but these wagons are fitted with seats and electric lights.

(*d*) The number is 34.

(*e*) Yes. The problem on this Railway is a difficult one. The Honourable Member will see from the statistics laid on the table that the pilgrim traffic comes in rushes in July and November. In July the average number of passengers carried during the last 3 years was 137,441: in November it was 69,545. In the remaining months of the year, the average was only 31,224. Thus if the Barsi Light Railway were to provide coaching stock sufficient to deal with the maximum pilgrim traffic, they would have to quadruple their present complement of 3rd class carriages, and in the result, about 75 per cent. of such carriages would be idle for over 10 months in the year. In the circumstances, and in view of the improved accommodation mentioned in (*c*) above, Government have not taken any action in the matter.

(*f*) The charge is 10 annas and 9 pies.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) The dividend has been 6 per cent. with a bonus of 2 per cent. in 1918-19 and a bonus of 6 per cent. per annum in the subsequent four years.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: It means the dividend, together with the bonus, comes to between 8 to 12 per cent.? Am I correct in putting it like that?

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons: The dividend with the bonus works out to 12 per cent.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—Do not the Government think that this is rather an exorbitant rate of earning in any railway in India?

The Honourable Sir Charles Innes: I may say that since that answer was drafted, we have had a communication from the Honourable Member himself, and that communication has been forwarded to the Agent, who will take the matter up with him.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: Are the Railway Board convinced from my communication that they must move on now?

The Honourable Sir Charles Innes: The Honourable Member's communication indicated that there was a case for the Agent, and an inquiry has been begun.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: This case was made out by the Pilgrims' Committee some years back.

The Honourable Sir Charles Innes: That is a matter for argument.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: All that I will say is that I have not put in my note anything in addition to what the Pilgrims' Committee brought to the notice of the Railway Board more than six years back.

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao: The Pilgrims' Committee objected to the conveyance of passengers by goods wagons. May I ask what action has been taken by the Railway Board in connection with that matter?

The Honourable Sir Charles Innes: The whole question was discussed in the Council of State two years ago, and as a result all railways were addressed on the subject. They were asked to abolish this practice altogether, if possible; at any rate, to reduce it as much as possible. Those instructions have been fully observed in all the railways; some have been able to do away with the use of goods wagons altogether; in others it has not proved possible for the reasons indicated in the reply given to this particular question.

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NAGPUR NEWS.

OFFICIAL WRATH AGAINST A DURBAR SWARAJIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

A public meeting was held last Wednesday at the local town hall under the presidency of Seth Poonamchand. There was a large and distinguished gathering of members of both the communities. Certain speakers reiterated the circumstances leading to the present situation. They deplored communal tension and declared that their actions had forced Mr. Gandhi to observe such a long fast. The speakers dilated upon the after effects of such communal disturbances saying that it brought injury to both the communities. Trade was thwarted while some men were put in jails and the peace in the city was generally disturbed. The resolution urging the Hindus and Moslems to adopt measures to root out ill-feeling now existing between both the communities was passed.

RAJA RAM MOHON ROY ANNIVERSARY.

The Raja Ram Mohan Roy anniversary was celebrated in the Morris College Hall on the 27th September, 1924, under the presidency of Mr. Padhye. There was a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen and the hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Many speakers paid a high tribute to his memory.

It is gratifying to note that Rai Saheb D. Laxmi Narayan, M.L.C. and a mine owner of Kamptee in the Nagpur District has donated Rs. 5001 to the Nagpur University Building Fund which will strengthen the hands of the University to make the building worthy of the name and a further sum of Rs. 501 for a cup to be competed in the Nagpur University Sports Tournament to be held in the month of January, 1925. Gosvi Maheshpuri, Banker and Mine Agent, Nagpur has agreed to pay for a shield to be competed in the same tournament.

DARBARI AND COMMISSIONER.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, wrote the following letter to Pandit Hardayal Agnihotri, Malguzar, Bineka. I am desired by the Commissioner of the Division to inform you that your name has been removed from the list of Darbaris of the Mandla District on account of your association with Sunderlal and other Swarajist agitators. The following reply was sent: This is only to thank you and the Commissioner for the kindness in removing my name from the list of Darbaris, a position which was never sought for and never valued. I am simply sorry that you and the Commissioner are unaware of the fact that association with Swarajists is not considered by the Government of India and Britain in the way that you persist in considering.

A meeting of the Nagpur University Union was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the 27th September, 1224, under the presidency of Mr. Prentice. Prof. Rajan laid before the audience the aims of the Union. The meeting elected its own office-bearers.

ANDHRA LETTER.

YARN QUOTAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Sept. 30.

An interesting lecture was delivered here recently by Mr. C. R. Reddi, M.L.C., of Madras, on the "Problem of Nationalist Co-operation." After a few preliminary observations, he referred to the Gandhi-Besant negotiations, and said that though there was no necessity for any general disagreement about Dr. Besant's idea of drafting a Swarajya scheme, he opined that it may be too soon, in view of the various interests that are to be represented and safeguarded in the scheme. He suggested that the spinning franchise of Mahatma Gandhi be made a family franchise, making it incumbent on the member to send yarn spun by his family, if not by himself. He styled the tripple programme of Mahatma Gandhi as non-political, though important and a party cannot be called nationalistic, unless it includes a political programme leading to direct political action.

COUNCIL POLITICS.

Referring to the Madras Council politics, he said that the Swarajists and united Nationalists fought the Ministerial party, unitedly and that the opposition in the Madras Council could favourably compare with that in any other province. He preferred coalition between the two parties in the opposition, to a total absorption into one single Swarajya Party, as that was necessary to take advantage of the electoral situation, where, in some cases, there might be better chances for a Nationalist candidate than a declared Swarajist. He pointed out how the coalition of the Swarajists with Nationalists in Bengal and Independents in the Assembly, was successful in defeating the bureaucracy. He also claimed that they too at Madras had killed, though, with less spectacular show, Diarchy, which according to him was worse than bureaucracy.

YARN QUOTAS.

There has been a tremendous increase in the return of yarn quotas during the second month. Andhra, on the whole, had sent the quotas from 1,103 men and women, of whom 530 are members of Congress elective organisations, the rest being non-members. Ladies have distinguished themselves highly 215 as against 51 of the first month, having sent in their quotas. The quality of yarn they spun is also very high. two ladies having spun yarn of 129 and 107 counts respectively. The Godavary District stood first in Andhra, having returned 235 quotas. Andhra stood only second to Gujarat in the whole of India.

It should be noted here that these two Andhra ladies have exceeded the 26th count of the Bengal lady, who stood first in India last time. It is interesting to note that as a result of the Gandhi-Besant negotiations which are creating signs of hope for a United Congress at Belgaum, there has been a great stir in the Moderate circles here which was evidenced by the fact, that Srijut N. Subbarao Pantulu, ex-Secretary of the Indian National Congress, at his age of 66, has begun to turn the "wheel of salvation."

ALL INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Reception Committee of the 4th All-India Students' Conference met here on the 15th instant, and after adopting the report and the audited accounts, voted Rs. 600 for the Andhrayuvajana Swarajya Sabha of Rajahmundry, and a little over Rs. 200 for the fostering of national spirit among Andhra students, by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose. The Andhrayuvajana Swarajya Sabha was founded by the non-co-operating students three years ago and has been doing great publicity work and has sent already two editors of their weekly organ, the "Congress", to jail.

ANDHRA CONFERENCES.

The Andhra Provincial Conference, the Andhra Mahajana Sabha, the Ladies' Conference, the Students' Conference and the Khadi Exhibition will be held at Madras from the 18th and following three days of October.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has deputed Sjts. G. Hari Sarvottamarao and G. Rangiah Naidu to inquire into and report on the conditions of labourers in Assam and Malay States.

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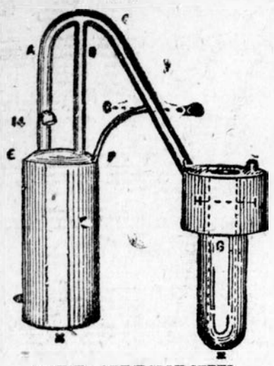

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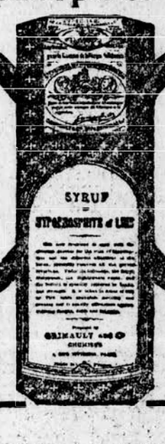

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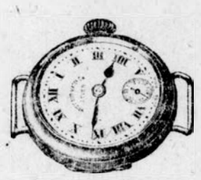

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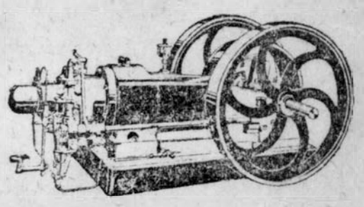

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